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## WASHINGTON, D. C. For the National Era.

MAY. BY M. C. PENNOCK.

Through the woodland's lofty arches, Fill'd with warbled minstrelsy, O'er the April-nourished treasures Of the smiling upland lea, And along the fragrant meadows, Dancing on, in gushing freshn Comes the merry month of May

Lo! her lightly flowing tresses Mantle all the waving trees; Gentle flowers, swiftly rising, Spring to kiss her balmy breeze; And through greenest verdure springing From her footsteps as she goes,

Where blue violet buds unclose Lighting up the sparkling day, urely Winter's latest foot-prints Melt in mellow tints away; While her mighty, magic touches And her life-infusing breath, Call once more into existence Beauties long encased in death.

See! through all the budding orchards. From her lavish hand she strews Boundless floods of sweetest blossoms, Dropping gums and honeyed dews; Where, through treasur'd stores ambrosial Ring the wild bee's dreamy chimes, Stealing on the musing spirit, Like some old, heart-lulling rhymes

Through the gardens, fields, and hedges, Through the zephyr-wooing grove, Troops of tiny, painted mins Tune their sweetest harps of love; While the thrush's mimic measures. Make the fresh and balmy forest Through its wildest depths rejoice

Oh! the world is full of beauty: Earth and air and crystal sky Pour unmeasur'd floods of sweetne On the rapture-beaming eve. 'Til the soul, surcharged with glories, Reeling, drunken, with its joy, Fairly weeps to think such pleasures Time so soon should dare destroy.

Sweetest season! fairest embler Of our life's delicious spring! Gazing on thee, I am wafted Back on Fancy's airy wing, To the happy days of childhood, With their fond, delusive dreams When I floated, gay and careless, On affection's golden streams

Like the birds in yonder trees; Fancy flung her painted phantoms On each passion's wayward breeze But, alas! those days are ended, And their joys have pass'd away, As will pass the bloom and sweetness Of this merry month of May.

> For the National Era. LEONARD WRAY.

Vernal Grove, Salem, Ohio.

laying the country under fire and sword, pillage and massacre.

The catastrophe of Waterloo changed the empire back into a kingdom, and the old Loyalists once more basked in the sunshine of legitimate royalty, or cringed in the shadow of its obese representative. But though restored, royalty did not return improved by the trials of exile, or rendered wiser by adversity. The new generation, that had sprung into existence during the compulsory absence of the Bourbons, had no sympathy with the restored race. Their veneration was for the imperial exile of St. Helena—the modern Prometheus, chained to the solitary rock in the middle of the Atlantic—who had achieved for France triumphs not to be surpassed by the heroic exile of St. Helena—the modern Prometheus, chained to the solitary rock in the middle of the Atlantic—who had achieved for France triumphs not to be surpassed by the heroic deeds of ancient Greece and Rome; and which, in the estimation of the Imperialists, were amongst the most worthy that man could accomplish. But their aspirations were suddenly checked by the death of their idol, who, thenceforward, became to them a martyr.

Meanwhile, as of yore, faction was busy. The bastard constitution, which had been engrafted upon the imperial stock, did not thrive. It did not keep pace with the growing intellithenceforward, became to them a martyr.

Meanwhile, as of yore, faction was busy.
The bastard constitution, which had been engrafted upon the imperial stock, did not thrive.
It did not keep pace with the growing intelligence of the period. Leaders of parties began to knit together the scattered elements of their strength, and to prepare for their apportunity. strength, and to prepare for their opportunity. The political blunders of the Tenth Charles brought about the long-expected crisis, and the vacated throne became the prize of one whose ancestors had cravéd it for themselves,

The last in the field, but the most powerful, was the party of Order, embracing the bulk of the citizens, and, indeed, all who had anything to lose. Properly conservative, they were indifferent to political changes, so that these left their property intact. In defence of this, they would turn out into the streets, and march front to front with the request troops a caicatt. brought about the long-expected crisis, and the vacated throne became the prize of one whose ancestors had craved it for themselves, and done their worst to secure it.

If pure republicanism ever made way in France, during any period, it was in the course of the few years that preceded the revolution of 1830. But its admirers were comparatively few in number, and they had no political organization. The bullet of Emile de Girardin in France, It designed the revolution of the Ultra-Republican or Socialist party, and which had, even times the disturbers of the regular troops against the disturbers of the public peace, but would have thrown up their hats as readily for a republic as for a monarchy, for an empire as for their own hands. They were allowed to sell plots of ground, but only to those of the few years that preceded the revolution of 1830. But its admirers were comparatively of security, they shrank from the ascendency of the Ultra-Republican or Socialist party, and which had, even times impoverished noblemen, who lived as a ROMANCE OF MODERN HISTORY.

By the author of "The Chronicles of the Bastile," The Embassy," "The Yule Log," "Philip of Lutetia," i.e.

CHAPTER IV.

It is a remarkable fact in French history, that the principal political changes which have taken place in France have usually been the result of a coup de main. In other countries, similar events on a scale of such magnitude would be simply impossible, or would be accomplished only after a protracted struggle. In attempting to account for this phenomenon, it has been the custom to attribute it to the character of the people. They are, and in truth, said to be naturally, volatile, and therefore more easily led astray by wild, speculative theories of government, than other nations of more saturnine temperament. It is probable, however, that they are misjudged. Sufficient allowners are severally metel. Sufficient and the severally metel. Sufficient and the several metels are allowners are severally metel. Sufficient and the several metels are allowners are severally metels. Sufficient and most disinterested leaders; identified with anarchy, and which had, even storyed one of its most prominent, most able, identified with anarchy, and which had, even so recently as the moth of May, 1839, made a great of Armand Carrel, mourned not only the death of a scale of a state, of a sue, cut of in the bright promise of green youth. Thence for individual, not national, benefit—a body without a soul.

The either and arrely, and which had,

wanted to rule; anarchy ensued; and as the national spirit decayed, the vanquished minority invoked the aid of the foreigner, and ancient liberty perished. Then appeared Rurik, a leader of a Scandinavian race, known as Varangians, who founded the Russian empire.

Princes and kings, czars and emperors, required to be surrounded by the meretricious splendors of a court, and an order of nobility is arrected to stand an absorber harvier between the

created to stand as a barrier between the throne and the people. This policy was acted upon by Rurik, who ennobled the chiefs of his Varangian followers, for it is certain that ancient Russia never possessed an indigenous aristocracy. Rurik took the title of Grand Pulce the public were styled Rozaus, from Box Duke; the nobles were styled Bozars, from Boi,

Duke; the nobles were styled BOZARS, from BOI, a battle, the dignity being at first confined to military prowess, though subsequently extended to all the chief dignitaries of the State. Voivode or Voyvoda, in the Russian language, signifies "a leader of an army."

The ODNOVORTZI were decayed noblemen, who devoted themselves to husbandry. The appellation denoted that their whole property contisted in a single manor house, which they cultivated with their own hands. They were allowed to sell plots of ground, but only to those

poor companions with the Boyars. They had their meals at the table of the great man, and shared the leisure of his idle hours. Some su-perintended his household concerns, but never in a menial capacity. When the Boyar went to court in state, which was always on horseack, the Snakomtzi walked before him. When the Boyar was invited to an entertainment, the

preserved, describe the scenes that occurred in the most horrible terms. The Russian peasants earlied in the hands of a single Czar, the Boyars transferred their allegiance from petty prince; but at the same time they surrendered their lands and received others from their new suzerain. It was only after the incorporation of the small principalities in the Grand Duchy of Moscow, that the estates of the nobles acquired any stability; before that event, not a trace can be discovered of permanent tenure. At the beginning of the same time seventeenth century, the Czars began to give the feelitary estates were called Wotchin. Under Peter the incorporation of life estates. Hereditary estates were called Wotchin. Under Peter the incorporation of the single called Obrok.

Before the ducal or imperial prerogative the most horrible terms. The Russian peasants of the surface, bringing to light strips of fence and the tops of big rocks. By-and-by, when the sun gets higher, we are made glad by patches of earth on the sunsy of side of the walls, and, all through the fields, appear little bared, yellow knolls. The sunshing grows warmer and warmer; the patches of the nobles acquired any stability; before that event, not a trace can be discovered of permanent tenure. At the beginning of the surface, bringing to light strips of fence and the tops of big rocks. By-and-by, when the sun gets higher, we are made glad by patches of earth on the sunsy side of the walls, and, all through the fields, appear little bared, yellow knolls. The sunshing grows warmer and warmer; the patches of the night strips of the surface, bringing to light strips of fence and the tops of sarch or the curse of slavery remained. Far from checking descritions to the Cossacks, the ordinance in descriptions of the surface, pringing to light strips of fence and the tops of fence and the to

The control of the co

WASHINGTON, THURSDAY, MAY 25, 1854.

In the special sp

viction, but his chief advisers were not native of Russia, and they recommended the practices with the robellious and turbulent Boyars. Boris of their own countries. That prince followed the roomels, and was the first of the Grand Dukes or Cars who made landed property he redictive the roomels, and was the first of the Grand Dukes or Cars who made landed property he redictive the protection of the protect Cossacks had lands allotted to them on the frontiers, which they were bound to defend against invasions. They paid the annual tax, at the time, and whose chronicles have been for months by a waste of snow, relieved only

AGENTS

exit.
"I hope not," croaked suspicious Hancah.

"I'm sure he's a rogue," affirmed convinced "Not so sure, not so sure, Molly," said grandfather; "that boy has the right look in

"We shall see," echoed my grandfather. "We shall see," echoed my grandfather.
Pat proved himself, at least, ready at haying. No one was so active and lithe as he, in all its varied employments. He rose rapidly in my grandfather's estimation. Even Jonathan, and his coadjutors, could not resist the contagion of his fun and frolio. He did, indeed, incline to practical jokes, played sad pranks with the cast-aside garments of the laborers, and was given to the abstraction of luncheous: but then he met all their vituner.

hand-shake.
fun-making was not E----'s happi manifestation. Underneath this outgu rated, living sympathy with everything g at a tale of want and misery, a flush of glad ness at others' joyousness, and the simplest ness at others' joyousness, and the simplest little gladness would thrill him with delight. He had a noble nature, open alike to joy and sadness. For three seasons he made our hayings merry and glad; but he brought shadows with his fourth summering.

E.—— had been expected several days, when the lumbering stage coach stopped, one warm, July afterneon, at the end of the green lane.

"Who's come?" exclaimed my step-grand-

Who's come?" exclaimed my step-gran mother and Hannah. Who's come?" reiterated Molly.

First, a dusty travelling trunk was unstrapped, and deposited by the roadside; then dow came a plump valise from the top of the coach. Still, no visiter. Pete, the driver, jumps upon his box, and gathers up his reins. "Strange," mutters the trio.
But "wait; he's getting down on the other

side. It's E.—. No, it isn't, it's an old man.
Don't you see how carefully he poises his foot
on the wheel? E.—. would have cleared the box at a bound: nor would he have been There was a creaking There was a creaking in the hinges of the little gate, and the trio rushed to the porch door, to welcome, in astonishment, their old

"Why, how pale you look! What's the atter, dear E——?" was Molly's eager salu-'Are you sick?" came from all quarters.

He evaded our inquiries by a hand-shake and the customary greetings; and we, with feminine instinct, ceased to urge them.

Poor E——! the sprites had run away from

ringing laugh.
"What can the matter be with him?" asked sympathizing grandmother, in her daily mani-pulations of cream biscuit on his eccount. So asked also clever Hannah, while distilling her herb decoctions of unknown virtue; and so said the fun-loving, kind-hearted laborers, as brows, and looked wistfully after the dam jester. Grandfather pronounced him a mope, and threatened to send him back, but less treated him, when near, with a loving gentleness.

So we all went on, wondering, in our labors of love, and poor E—— went on from bad to wome—grew more listless and dispirited every day.

He must leave off having," said my grandfather.
"He must leave off haying," echoed his co-

djutors.

And forthwith E—— was established, a pet invalid, in my ladies' bower. Never was there a better nurse than Molly; and never was good nurse so well rewarded.

hour-long reverie.
"To be sure I can," exclaimed Molly straightening up. "Didn't I promise not to cups, and didn't I keep my promise? And didn't"

great secret"\_\_\_\_\_ "I should call that something of a secret," ed Molly, reddening, whose notions of

"Well, we won't quarrel about that. I think

I'll trust you, Moll."

And then followed such an overwhelming burden of confidence, such a delicious little ro-mance of courtship, betrothal, and misunderstanding—the heroine, the veriest little sorce-ress living, possessed of all the et ceteras—the er than our invalid, E-

And was't E— wise, in going to a ready child, for sympathy—for sympathy, without which the heart grows dead. Never did little Tears ran down her brown cheeks; and even E--- forgot to check the womanish dewiness for me, that outpouring.

"Now, what shall I do, Molly?" asked he, poison extracted from it.

imploringly, at the end of the tale.
"Do?" exclaimed Molly, guided by true child's instinct, "Why, write, and make up, t Write and make up! Do you think I'll

stoop to that?" was the half-defiant reply.

Now, Molly's blood was up. Was the advice "Well, then, pont it out," she tauns Molly 2"—I could not stand that tone and

look, so we were friends again at once. In less of them. than an hour, Molly was on her way poet office on the hill, with the daintiest nable little billet, directed to the aforesaid cruel sorceress. Then followed divers long woodland walks, and daily excursions to the post

office.

"It hasn't come, yet," I mentally ejaculated, as E—, on the fourth day, came slowly down the village hill. There was no hopeful buoyancy in his step. "Once more!" said E—, despondingly, as he entered the kitchen, casting a contemptance of Hash's head.

despondingly, as he entered the kitchen, casting a contemptuous glance at Hannah's herb pot, in the corner.

Next day, post-time had nearly come, E—had been fidgeting about for an hour, when the rattling of the crazy old coach was heard.

"Ha!-it's stopped!" The usual ejaculation, "Who's come," follows. "No baggage," exclaims Hannah. "But what can possess E——!Ha runkal like a medium from the heaved. He rushed, like a madman, from the house!"
"Ah! here he comes, and, bless me, what

Sure enough, a dainty bit she was, in the a host of brown curls.

There was a deal of blushing and star

ing; but her saucy hazel eyes danced merrily and the staid matron, with her household, de erese.
O! didn't we have a merry having of it

land walks were by no means discontinued; nor was Molly's supreme dignity, as a counsellor, in the least abridged, whose mage advice, off whispered in the ear of the sorcoress.

again; but, many a time since, have these ex-periences, gone by, been talked over and laugh-ed over, by his happy fireside. Nor has the little sorceress ever regretted her haying in the

er romance, I wot of, makes sadly recollections well up; but it deserves

THE SHEPHERD OF THE VALLEY .- The Philelphia Register contains the following: "Is this paper published with the appion of the Bishop of the diocese? This on, so lately as the 13th inst, may thro

" (APPROBATION

WASHINGTON, D. C. THURSDAY, MAY 25, 1854

15TH INST. We have already expressed the opinion, that he movement of the repealers on the 8th inst.

by which seventeen bills on the Calendar were coessively laid aside for the purpose of reaching the Nebraska Bill, ought to have been re misted. The opponents of the measure could have thwarted it by leaving the Committee without a quorum, and the country would have sustained them in so doing. Unfortunately they were not organized, and the opportunity was suffered to slip.

But, their noble struggle, in which, during an exhausting session of thirty-six hours, they held a tyrannical majority at bay, and finally compelled it to give way, clearly showed that their failure the previous Monday was not to be attributed to any want of courage, firmness, or devotion to principle. In defeating the resolution of Mr. Richardson, to terminate debate on Saturday, and in securing an adjournmen till Monday, they gained a decided advantage, while the great struggle it had cost them natu rally aroused public attention, revealed the esperate resolve of the repealers, and admonished the People of the necessity of instant and determined action on their part, to arrest the passage of the odious measure.

One struggle more, and they might have

succeeded in preventing the passage of the resolution, till Tuesday, the day set apart for the consideration of the Pacific Railway, and debate on that important measure would have thrown over the Nebraska Bill, and rendered mpracticable premature action upon it. Unfortunately, before the opening of the session on the 15th, a division took place in their coun sels. A few of the Southern Whigs who had acted with them, and several Democrats, began to entertain thoughts of some amicable arrangement. So far as we can learn, they conferre with the leaders of the majority, and it was oncluded between them that the special order for Tuesday, (the Pacific Railroad Bill.) should be postponed till the following Wednesday veek, that the Nebraska Bill should be taken up, and the general debate on it be closed next Saturday at 12 o'clock-with the distinct unerstanding that the debate in Committee under the five-minutes' rule, which allows the introduction of amendments and a speech of five minutes in explanation and support of every amendment, should be untrammeled. We learn that, beyond this, the gentlemen concerned in the arrangement did not commit

themselves.

We think they committed an error in thi matter, and it is to be deeply regretted that they neglected to advise the friends with whom they had been co-operating, of the proposed rrangement.

That the majority of them acted from hor est motives, and thought that they were gain ing a substantial advantage, we do not doubt but should the result prove disastrous, they nust bear the blame. They have assumed heavy responsibility; and this fact, we doubt not, will induce them to show, by determined opposition to the Bill, that although for a time "Can you keep a secret, Moll?" asked separated in action on a preliminary ques-E— of me, one day, starting up from an tion from their unyielding friends, they intend to fight with them to the last on the main

on the 15th, the rules could not have been of the Chair that a motion to lay the resolu- Ritchie, Robbins, Rowe, Seymour, Shannon, mejority to annihilate all rules, and assume with what shouts of derision should we respond suspended, and they must see that it was the tion on the table was not in order; and the H. L. Stevens, Straub, D. Stuart, J. J. Taylor, the absolute control of all legislation? We to the boasting of New England divines and division in the ranks of the minority, indicated by that vote, which subsequently emboldened the majority to override its own Speaker, and uch responsibilities were commensurate with trample upon all precedent, in order to compel a vote on the resolution to close debate.

But, let us hope for the best. The genera discussion will continue now till Saturday next. Then will commence the special consideration of the Bill, and action upon it, by amendments accompanied with explanatory remarks. This kind of discussion, even on ordinary bills, is sometimes protracted for weeks. On such Bill as this, it is difficult to see how it can be closed by the following Wednesday, the day to which the special order is postponed. We do hope that all the opponents of the measure will unite upon some wise plan of operations by which the Bill may be defeated, or the

Can it be possible, when there is so little difference as to numerical strength between its supporters and opponents, and when the former are frowned upon, and the latter enbrief space of three days? Not unless there be a want of organization among its enemies, or a predetermined defection on the part of some

IMPORTANT PRECEDENTS.

Had the minority voted together yesterday. the rules could not have been suspended, and had not the rules been suspended, no action could have been had on the resolution of Mr. Richardson, for the minority could have kept motions to suspend the rules, to adjourn, to adjourn over, and to excuse members from voting, alternating forever. The unfortunate suspension of the rules, aided subsequently by one decision of the Speaker, and one arbitrary vote of the majority, ruling out all motions to excuse members from voting, divested the opponents of the Bill, who remained steadfast, of all power of resistance, and brought them to a vote or Richardson's resolution.

The decision of the Speaker we refer to was this. The House had suspended the rules. Mr. Richardson had submitted his resolution to close debate, demanding the previous ques tion. Before it was seconded, Mr. Washborne moved a call of the House. The Speaker ruled this motion out of order. Now, this was in direct contradiction of the ruling of Mr. Speaker Cobb, February 18th, 1850. Mr. Doty had submitted a resolution, obnoxious to some Southern members, and demanded the previous question. Before it was seconded, Mr. Inge goved a call of the House. The motion was ntertained and put by the Chair, and a call of

First, then, the House, by the aid of som members of the minority, suspend the rules to entertain a resolution from Mr. Richardson. At a subsequent period, the Speaker decide that, as the House is already engaged in the onsideration of one subject under a suspenion of the rules, a motion to suspend them atroduce another subject, would not be in rder. Thus is taken from them one priv-

a call of the House is not in order after a resoquestion demanded, the House acting under a suspension of the rules. This deprives them

another privileged motion.
But as it was still competent for alternate a motion to adjourn, and a motion to excuse a member from voting, it was neces ary to divest them of this privilege; but so upport of the right of a member to ask to be excused from voting, and of the right of the House to vote on the motion to excuse him, that the Speaker's sense of justice revolted at the idea of denying it. Therefore,

Finally, the majority of the House, by its men," and "have monopolized the business of teaching, publishing, and peddling." "Obsor, tramples upon all precedent, for the purquious, dexterous, and ready," they make the

onded, and after it had been ordered that the acter, by one of the Slavery-Propaganda, to the uestion on the resolution of Mr. Richardson ould now be put-

"Mr. Washburn, of Maine, moved to lay be resolution on the table.
"The Speaker ruled the motion out of order.
"Mr. Washburn appealed from this decis-"Mr. Morgan asked to be excused from vo-

ting on the appeal.

"Mr. Clingman raised the question, that the main question having been ordered to be now put, a collateral motion like the one submitted. by the gentleman from New York could not now be made. "The Speaker ruled the motion to be in

der.

"Mr. Clingman appealed from this decision.

"Mr. Walley suggested that there was an appeal already pending, and that two appeals could not be entertained at the same time.

"The Speaker. The Chair has doubts about that. If the appeal could not now be entertained, the House could be kept here untimidnight, dividing on motions to excuse members.

"Mr. Washburne, of Illinois, moved that the "Mr. Washburne, of Illinois, moved that the appeal of Mr. Clingman be laid on the table.
"Mr. Campbell desired to refer the Chair to various precedents, where motions had been entertained to excuse members from voting after the previous question had been seconded and the main question ordered to be put.

"Mr. Orr called the gentleman from Ohio to order. That gentleman would not allow other contents are the excellent."

entlemen to make arguments.
"Mr. Campbell. I do not intend to make

an argument.
"Mr. Orr. It is the same thing. "The Speaker then called the attention House to various precedents where motions similar to the one made by the gentleman from New York had been entertained after the previous question had been seconded and the main queson ordered to be put.
"The question was then taken on the motion

cided in the negative—yeas 75, nays 111.

"The question recurred, 'Shall the decision of the Chair stand as the judgment of the

"Mr. Meacham moved that the House ad "Mr. Morgan moved that when the House adjourn to-day, it adjourn to meet on Wednes-day next; which motion did not prevail—yeas

the House adjourn—
"Mr. Campbell hoped the gentleman from Vermont would withdraw it. It seemed to him that there was a very evident majority in favor of overruling the decision of the Chair— ["Cries of 'order,' 'order.']
"The Speaker stated that all debate was

"The motion to adjourn was then disagreed yeas 57, nays 105. "The question then recurred, 'Shall the decision of the Chair stand as the judgment of the House?' and, being put, it was decided in the negative—yeas 63, nays 94.

"So the decision of the Chair was overruled, and motions to excuse members from voting

decided out of order.
"Mr. Stuart, of Ohio, moved that when the House adjourn to-day, it adjourn to meet on Wednesday next; which motion was disagreed -yeas 46, nays 108. "A motion was then made that the House

adjourn; which was negatived.

"The question then recurred on the appeal of Mr. Washburn, of Maine, from the decision Chair stand as the judgment of the House? it was decided in the affirmative—yeas 113 So the decision of the Chair in this cas

was sustained." Mark-while the members who have been ustaining the resolution of Mr. Richardson ave numbered, on several counts, 105, only 94 of them could be brought to overrule the Speaker. On the other hand, while several unts showed a strong hody of members num bering 88, opposed to Mr. Richardson's movement, only 63 voted to sustain the incontesta bly correct decision of the Speaker. The diference between 63 and 88 shows pretty nearly the number of our friends who consented to what we must regard as a most unfortunate arrangement.

But all this is comparatively unimportant that to which we would direct the attention of members and of the country is, the establishment, by the decision of the Speaker and the action of the majority of the House yesterday, couraged by, public opinion, that such a Bill of a series of precedents, in virtue of which should be forced through the House in the the majority of members, whatever that may happen to be, Northern or Southern, Pro-Slavery or Anti-Slavery, Democratic, Whig, or Independent Democratic, may at any tin overrule the Speaker, set aside all rules, and compel legislation by its naked numerical strength. Those precedents simply assert the absolutism of a majority.

Very well. The free States send to the House of Representatives 146 members, the slave States 88-majority of the former, 58 The time will come, when we shall have an Administration independent of the Slave Interest. That majority of 58 will then be a source of power and honor, not of weakness and disgrace. If the slaveholders are so desirous to assert and establish the absolutism of c majority, perhaps we ought not to complain nconvenient just now, we may find it of essen tial service hereafter. We suppose the opponents of Slavery are men of like passions with its supporters, and are certainly entitled to at least equal privileges. The latter cannot with decency claim any rights in legislation peculiar and exclusive, or blame the former for availing themselves of precedents furnished by the decision of the Speaker, and the action the majority in the House on the eighth and fifteenth of May, eighteen hundred and fiftyfour. If we do not misconceive the future, the time will come when these precedents will be Northern Independent Democrats turned against them with tremendous effect.

WARLIKE ROMANS OF THE SOUTH.

The People of the free States do not exactly inderstand the grand ideas of the Slavery-Prop aganda. The following extract from an edito cial in the Richmond (Va.) Enquirer, will aporise them of the relations they hold to the Romans" of the South:

"The relations between the North and th e subjugation of Achaia by the coins. The dignity and energy of

Ion, the well-known correspondent of the Baltimore Sun, says:

The Richmond (Va.) Enquirer, of the 17th

Northern men in Congress who have lately been making themselves so useful to the Slavehold-Bill, and says: ers. The following Northern Representative who voted, May the 8th, to take up the Bill to repeal the Missouri Compromise, with a view to urge its immediate passage, will learn from

mans think of them: Maine—Moses McDonald.
New Hampshire—Harry Hibbard.
Massachusette—North Rhode Island-None Connecticut-Colin M. Ingersoll

Vermont—None. New York—T. W. Cumming, H. Walbridge Mike Walsh, Wm. M. Tweed, Wm. A. Walker John J. Taylor—6.

New Jersey—S. Lilly, Goo. Vail—2. Pennsylvania—T. B. Florence, J. Robbins, jr., Wm. H. Witte, J. McNair, S. A. Bridges, C. M. Straub, H. B. Wright, Asa Packer, Wm. H. Kurtz, John L. Dawson, M. C. Trout—11.

Ohio—D. T. Disney, F. W. Green, Edson B.

the foregoing paragraph what the modern Ro-

Olds—3.
Indiana—S. Miller, W. H. English, Cyrus L. Dunham, Jas. H. Lane, T. A. Hendricks, John G. Davis, Norman Eddy—7.

Illinois-J. C. Allen, W. Allen, W. A. Rich-Michigan-David Stuart, D. A. Noble, Sam'l Clark.—3.

Iowa—Bernhardt Henn.

California—Milton S. Latham, Jas. A. Me-

Dougall—2.
Total, 41 from free States; to whom add J. Glancy Jones, of Pennsylvania, who paired off in favor of the bill, which was the same as We hope these gentlemen will carefully pre-

serve the extract from the Enquirer: it must encourage them to know the high esteem in which Northern men useful to the Slaveholders are held in the South. ANALYSIS OF THE VOTE ON THE 15TH.

Monday, 15th inst., Mr. Richardson asked the manimous consent of the House of Representatives to his proposing the following resolution,

" Resolved. That the dehate on hill No 236 to organize the Territories of Nebraska and Kansas, shall terminate at four o'clock, P. M., Friday, 19th instant, and that the considerathe special order on bill No. 295, the Pacific railroad, be postponed until the 24th instant. Objection being made, he moved a suspe

sion of the rules to enable him to present it; and two-thirds voting in the affirmative the rules were suspended. The following is an analysis of the vote given on this occasion:

Northern Independent Democrats .- None Northern Old Line Democrats.-Jas. C. Allen, Willis Allen, Banks, Bridges, Chamberlain, Clark, Cumming, J. G. Davis, Dawson, Dean, Disney, Dunham, Eddy, Edgerton, Ellison, English, Florence, Fuller, Gamble, Goode, Green, A. J. Harlan, Henn, Hibbard, Hughes, Ingersoll, Johnson, J. Glancy Jones, Kittredge, Kurtz, Lane, Latham, Lindsley, Macdonald, McDougal, McNair, Mace, Macy, May, Mayall, Smith Miller, Morrison, Noble, Olds, Morut, Tweed, Vail, Walbridge, Walker, Walsh, John Wentworth, Westbrook, Witte, Hendrick B. Wright-67.

Northern Whigs .- None. Southern Old Line Democrats .- Ashe, D. J. Bailey, Thos. H. Bayly, Barksdale, Barry, Bell, Bocock, Breckinridge, Caskie. Chrisman, Cobb. Churchwell, Colquitt, Craige, Dowdell, Dunbar, Edmundson, Faulkner, Greenwood, Hamilton, S. W. Harris, W. P. Harris, Hillyer, Houston, G. W. Jones, R. Jones, Kidwell, Lamb, Letcher, Maxwell, Millson, J. E. Perkins, Phelps, Phillips, Powell, Riddle, Ruffin, Seward, Shaw, Shower, Singleton, S. A. Smith, W. Smith, W. R. Smith, S. W. Smyth, F. P. Stanton, R. H. Stanton, N. G. Taylor, Vansant, Warren, D. B. Wright-51.

Southern State Rights Democrats .- Aiken. Bovee, Brooks, Keitt, Orr-5.

Southern Whigs .- Abercrombie. Carothers. Clingman, Cex, Gray, Kerr, Lindley, J. G. Miller, Preston, Puryear, Ready, Reese, Rogers, A. H. Stephens, Zollicoffer-15. NAYS.

Northern Independent Democrats.-Do Witt, Giddings, Lyon,\* Gerrit Smith, Wade-5. Northern Old Line Democrats.-Belcher, T. Davis, Eastman, Fenton, Grow, Hastings, D. T. Wells-17. Northern Whigs .- Ball, Benson, Campbell.

Carpenter, Chandler, Crocker, Dick, Dickinson, Edmands, T. D. Eliot, Everhart, Farley, Flagler, Goodrich, Harrison, Haven, Howe, Knox, McCulloch, Matteson, Meacham, Middleswarth, Morgan, Norton, Parker, Pennington, Pringle, D. Ritchie, Russell, Sabin, Sage, Sapp, Simmons, J. L. Taylor, Tracy, Upham, Walley, E. B. Washburne, I. Washburn, Tappan Wentworth, Yates-41.

Southern Old Line Democrat.-Benton-1. Southern State Rights Democrats.-None. Southern Whigs .- Cullom, Hunt-2. \* RECAPITULATION.

Northern Independent Democrats, none. Northern Old Line Democrats -Northern Whigs, none. Southern Old Line Democrats Southern State Rights Democrats Southern Whigs - - -

Northern Old Line Democrats -Northern Whigs - - -Southern Old Line Democrat - - 1 Southern State Rights Democrats, none. Southern Whigs - - - 2 The above vote shows an excel

the requisite two-thirds majority. \* We know not that we have classed Mr. Lyo

POSTSCRIPT. THE NEBRASKA BILL PASSED.

The deed is done. The Nebraska Bill, ame from the Senate, only omitting Clayton's dment, was passed by the House M ght, at 11 o'clock, by 113 to 100. It must go back to the Senate, where, pos bly, some effort may be made to restore Clay-

RESIGNATION OF MR. EVERETT .- It is stated hat the Hon, Edward Everett, in consequen of ill health, has resigned his seat in the Uni ted States Senate, to take effect in June, and that Gov. Washburn has tendered the seat to Mr. Choate. Mr. Winthrop and Mr. Ashmu

So great is the demand for substitutes in

THE DESPOTISM OF A MAJORITY.

pose of stripping the minority of the last vestige of power of reastance, and securing to the majority the absolute control of legislation.

Let us see how this was done. We copy from the brief, but correct report in the National Intelligencer.

After the previous question had been security of the last vestige of power of reastance, and securing to the as pimps or professors of rhetoric." We, Romans of pimps or professors of rhetoric." We, Romans, have subjected them, and hold them as vassals; but let us beware that, like the Romans of old, we be not debauched by our slaves.

After the previous question had been security of the last vestigation as the debate shall be closed, at 12 o'clock on Saturday will be saved, for a charge with bayonats will be made by the majority as soon as the debate shall be closed, at 12 o'clock on Saturday. The success of the measure, herelofore uncertain, is now ascertained. The bill in its most objectionable form, without the Clayton proviso, will pass the House."

nstant, flercely denounces the opponents of the

"Extreme cases demand extreme remedies, and it becomes the duty of the majority, if necessary, to repel violence by violence, and to trample under foot the arbitrary formalities of parliamentary law, rather than suffer them to be converted into an engine in the hands of faction for the overthrow of the Government. There is a great law of self-defence above all conventional regulations, which not only justifies, but demands, the disregard of ordinary les, but demands, the disregard of ordinary restraints, if necessary to the execution of its supreme decree. The principle of the power of the majority is essential to the authority of Government, and should not be sacrificed to those technical rules which are ordained for the protection of the rights of a minority. The stability of the Union and the welfare of the country are the ends for which Government was instituted, and it would be absurd and suicide to suffer any correspondence. and suicidal to suffer any over-scrupulous regard for mere incidents and accessories to de feat the great object of our political system The regulations of parliamentary law are designed to facilitate legislation. Shall they be perverted to the purposes of a factious obstruction? Let the majority out the Gordian knot. Let them appeal to the ultimate end of Government, and to the supreme law of self-defence, against the revolutionary resistence of the mi ernment, and to the supreme law of self-defence, against the revolutionary resistance of the minority. If the majority will resort to the bold expedient of suspending or overruling those subordinate and arbitrary forms of parliamentary proceeding, of which faction avails itself to carry out its mischievous purposes, the country will ratify and applaud the conservative innovation and the salutary irregularity."

From these extracts and other indications

From these extracts and other indications we infer that it is the intention of the illegitimate majority, next Saturday, to ride over the | their aspirations, and stimulate them to elevate rights of the minority and the rules of the their condition. There are no laws prohibiting House, "rough shod," for the purpose of carry- them, under heavy penalties, from being taught ing their nefarious measure by a coup de main. to read and write; no jails for the imprison-What is to be the particular mode of proce- ment of women nobly devoting themselves t dure, we do not know; but this will be determined on in season. The friends of the Bill have laid aside party differences, and meet together in a common caucus for consultation Messrs. Toombs and Douglas, Stephens and Richardson, Clingman and Florence, Preston and Hibbard, work together in this scheme as zealously as if they had always been members of the same Party. Their unanimity is an example to the opponents of the Bill, who will also disregard their party differences. The division that took place among them last Monday was but temporary; it did not spring from any difference of opinion in regard to the main question. Next Saturday will see them reunited, and acting together as vigorously as of being whipped; to carry arms of any kind; ever. The full force of the opposition to the Bill will think and feel and act in concert. It will be best, then, for the majority to venture count; to lift their hands to strike a gentleupon no "charge with bayonets," no "bold ex- man; to learn to read or write; and also enact pedient for suspending or overruling" the priving that any person receiving or circulating ileges of the House, in the expectation of finding a divided, wavering, or unintelligent oppo-

A word or two on the sage counsels of the Richmond Enquirer. Is it not safer for the minority to obstruct the business of the House, ecasionally, under great provocation, under were not aware that the despotism of a majority was a favorite doctrine with the Souththat a Principle which puts the rights of a minority under the unlimited control of a majority, could find support in a section which num bers only one-third of the voters of the whole ountry, two-fifths of the members of the House of Representatives, and two-fifths in the electoral college. Who are the sticklers for the Presdential veto, conferred for the purpose of pro tecting minorities against mere majority votes? Who insist, in National Conventions, on the two-thirds rule, so as to prevent the adoption of resolutions and nomination of candidate by mere majority votes? These same Slaveholders who are now proposing to avail them selves of an illegitimate majority to subvert the rules of the House, for the purpose of forcing through a Bill which they know, if it could be submitted to the People, would be condemned by three-fourths of them!

Yes-these men, so watchful over the right of minorities, so jealous of the power of majorities, whose vital interests depend for protection on guarantees restraining the majority power, finding themselves, through the dislov alty of certain Northern men, able to wield the numerical strength of the House, are de-Jones, Maurice, Murray, A. Oliver, Peck, Peck- liberately meditating the utter subversion of ham, B. Perkins, Stratton, A. Stuart, Thurston, all its rules, with a view to force through a measure which they suppose will establish

their ascendency! Very well-if the only rule in legislation to be the naked will of the majority, let us understand it. The free States will have no right to complain. Slaveholders would do well t remember, that Haman was hung on the very gallows, which in the pride of his strength he had reared for Mordecai.

"Extreme cases require extreme remedies, says the Enquirer. "There is a great law of self-defence, above all conventional regulations, which not only justifies, but demands the disregard of ordinary restraints, if necessary to the execution of its supreme decree.' Bold language, for a slaveholder. What, if the slaves should act upon the sentiments it embodies? What, if the vast majority which in process of time the free States must have in Congress, the Union continuing, should act upon these sentiments? These Slavery men are infatuated—they know not what they do.

For once, we agree with the Enquirer. Extreme cases do requiré extreme remedies. The law of self-defence, of self-preservation, does, in our judgment, rise "above all conventional regulations." But, in such a case, it becomes revolutionary law. When its enforcement is and a censorship of the press. demanded, Constitutions and Governments ease to have any obligatory force. A majority or a minority which, in obedience to the law of self-preservation, shall set aside all conventional arrangements, all ordinary restraints, has inaugurated, and is responsible for, a Revolution. The minority in the House of Representatives proposes no bold expedient of this sort—its purpose being to avail itself simply of parliamentary law and legal privileges. It is Slavery upon him. Masters were forbidden to State express a willingness to help the cause not therefore revolutionary—its action does not go to the subversion of Government. But the majority, if it fulfil the prediction of Ion, sel or boat; to keep or raise any horses, cattle, and act in conformity to the invocation of the Richmond Enquirer, will stand convicted before the country, as a revolutionary body, an or wear any apparel (except livery servants) enemy to the privileges of the House, an enemy finer than negro cloth, duffils, kerseys, osnato the Constitution, an enemy to Government.

Its action will be as treascnous, as if it should lix, or calicoes, checked cotton, or Scotch plaid; then vote itself en permanence, and appoint a and any constable seeing any negro revolutionary Committee or Tribunal to govern clad, might seize the clothes, and appropriate the country in disregard of the Constitution and

tle is this does the law of self-defence, or selfpreservation, require now a revolution? Is the and all books, of any passage in favor of Free-repeal of the Missouri Compromise necessary to the vindication of their rights, to the transaction of the public business, to the preservation | \* Hildreth's History, Vol. II. p. 422

of the Constitution, and to the stability of the creating man, so that ideas of Truth, Justice, markably beneficial effects in cases of that Government? If so, let them organize as rev-olutionists, usurp all the functions of Govern-let ligence be substituted by instinct, and that ache, we are so well convinced, that a sense of ment, and assert the despotism of a majority. If not, let them think twice before they attempt to subvert the rules of the House, and stamp themselves as rebels against legitimate author ity, traitors to the Constitution.

the right of resistance, it says, were circulated in the slave States, and in self-defence, their Legislatures passed stringent laws, intended to with perpetually increasing intensity upon xclude them, and secure subordination in the slave population.

You will see in the same journal, at times, dissertations on the blessings of Slavery, as conservative institution, a safe and stable basis of prosperity; on the good condition, happiness, and contentment of slaves; on the beneficent relations subsisting between them and their masters. The working-men of New England are hardly so well off as they: the working-men of Old England are worse off. It is characteristic of the advocates of Sla

very, that they are forever contradicting them selves, without knowing it. How much conservatism is there in an institution which i endangered by free discussion? What kind of a basis of prosperity is that which cannot bear examination? What must be the condition, the happiness, the contentment, of a class, whose subordination and good conduct can be secured only by keeping them in midnight darkness?

Immense voluntary associations, aided by Government, in England, are laboring to diffuse education among the working classes, to teach them their rights and interests, to excite their instruction; no censorship to exclude from their reach publications on the wrongs and rights of Labor. And in our country, ha the thought ever entered the head of any visionary, that the laboring population of the free States might be excited to insurrection by read ing translations from the most truculent social ists of France, who have agonized over the sufferings of the working people?

Suppose the New England States should en act a code of laws, compelling the operatives in their factories, the laborers on their farms. be within doors by a certain hour every evening; forbidding them to be found away from their respective homes, without a pass, on pain to possess any boat or vessel of any kind-; to engage in any sort of trade on their own ac any publication calling in question the rights of employers, or asserting the rights of working people, should be fined and imprisoned,would not the world pronounce at once that the condition of the operatives and laborers requiring for its security and perpetuation abominable regulations of this sort, must be decai Oliver, Packer, Pratt, Richardson, T. and within the rules of the House, than for a one of rank oppression and degradation? And coliticians, that such a condition was safe, sta ble, beneficent, commending itself alike to the philanthropy and the religion of mankind!

A system in accordance with natural rights equires for its maintenance no laws in conflict with natural rights. As, under the slave code. the child follows the condition of the mother so do laws follow the character of institutions A wrong institution generates wrong sentiments and must be supported by wrong laws. "Things bad begun, make strong themselves by ill." A man who runs against a current, cannot make headway by one stroke, but must inces santly repeat his efforts. A lie deliberatel attered, drags a legion after it. The man who steals, must lie, and may be tempted to murder to conceal his theft. Establish a State religion, which asserts th

infallibility of one Church, with its supremacy over civil institutions, and laws for the punish nent of heresy, for compulsory uniformity, for the exclusion of heretical publications, for the abridgment of the rights of conscience and free liscussion, are logical and necessary requences Establish a system by which one class of nen is made the property of another class-

subjected to the absolute control of, and for the exclusive benefit of the latter, and all the laws concerning them must conform to the inhe rent nature of the system. They must regard and treat the subject class as property. Hence, the slaves are rendered incapable of making a contract, of course, cannot legally marry; are hable to be bought, sold, and whipped, like animals, are unprovided with education, gener ally forbidden to learn to read or write, are unable to own property, are subjected to severe estraints at the pleasure of their masters; and the greatest vigilance is exercised in shutting out all influences that may tend to enlighten paper in a central location is deemed indispented in regard to the true nature and rights sable, if the Independent Democrats of Penn-

These severities, which our cotemporary at tributes to the intermedling of Abolitionists are the logical, necessary sequences and supports of the system itself. Founded on a deniby a perpetual war against natural rights. free discussion, the liberty of the press, or the right of the people to assemble peaceably, dis-mously adopted the following resolutions: cuss their grievances, and petition for redress, unless it has made up its mind to resign its usurpations. Nor can Plantation Slavery consults and the property of the propert oede such rights, without subverting itself. fore,

"Resolved, That we sympathize with the Free Institutions demand equal laws, and a

free press; Slave Institutions, unequal laws, As a matter of fact, the several laws which the morning paper alluded to, ascribes to Abolition interference, are older than what is called the Abolition movement. It was in 1740 that the slave-code of South Carolina, for example, was revised and re-enacted in a form which has continued with little change from that time to this. It deprived the master of the to use similar efforts to establish such a paper. finer than negro cloth, duffils, kerseys, osna burghs, blue linen, check linen, or coarse gar them to his own use.\* Could Despots and Slav

blotting out the Declaration of Independence and Magna Charta, in expurgating the Bible

and in supply of animal wants—then might tive in every case—but, in the few instances they safely dispense with all laws and re- in which we have known it used faithfullstraints. Their whole code might be reduced according to the directions, it has proved a DISABILITIES UNDER THE SLAVE SYSTEM.

One of our morning papers, a few days ago, peaking of the severe police laws of the South

or the back! As they are not equal to the directions, it has proved a complete remedy, and under such circumstan. It has proved a complete remedy, and under such circumstan. It has proved a complete remedy, and under such circumstan. It has proved a complete remedy, and under such circumstan. It has proved a complete remedy, and under such circumstan. It has proved a complete remedy, and under such circumstan. in regard to elayes and free people of color, attempt to govern and treat human beings in pronounced them the consequences of "Abolition intermeddling." Publications on the like beasts of burden, to resert to the most wrongs endured by the claves, and advocating odious regulations, to enforce subordination, secure safety, and counteract the innumerable hostile influences, radiating and concentrating

For the National Era. TURON "MY SUMMER WITH DR. SINGLETARY." MARTHA MASON. A SONG OF THE OLD FRENCH WAR. BY JOHN G. WHITTIER.

Robie Rawlin, frosts were falling, When the ranger's horn was calling Through the woods to Canada; Gone the winter's sleet and snowing. Gone the spring-time's bud and blowing, Gone the summer's harvest-mowing, And again the fields are gray; Yet away, he's away; Faint and fainter hope is growing, In the hearts that mourn his stay

"Martha Mason, Martha Mason, Prithee tell us what's the reason That you mope at home to-day Sarely smiling is not sinning; Leave your quifting, leave your spinning; What is all your store of linen, If your heart is never gay? Come away, come away Never vet did sad beginning Make the end of life a play Overbending, till she's blending

With the flaxen skein she's tending, Pale brown tresses smoothed awa From her face of patient sorrow. From the trembling hope of morrov Solace for the weary day.
"Go your way, laugh and play And the lily, let me pray.'

"With our rally rings the valley-Join us!" cried the blue-eyed Nelly : "Join us!" cried the laughing May And, to save the task of rowing, West by north the wind is blowing Blowing briskly down the bay Come away, come away! Time and tide are swiftly flowing Let us take them while we may "Never tell us that you'll fail us.

On the bluffs so wild and gray. Hasten, for the oars are falling ; Hark, our merry mates are calling; Time it is that we were all in, Singing tideward down the bay! "Nay, nay, let me stay; Sore and sad for Robie Rawlin, Is my heart," she said, "to-day! "Vain your calling for Rob Rawlin, Some red squaw his moose-meat's broiling Or some French lass, singing gay: Just forget as he's forgetting;

Where the purple beach-plum mello

Martha cries, her eyelids wetting " Foul and false the words you say Martha Mason hear to reason Prithee put a kinder face on; "Cease to vex me," did she say "Spake you true instead of lying If I knew the pines were sighing O'er his grave, and wild birds crying, I, as now, would say you nay.

If some stars must needs be setting,

Others rise as good as they ! '

But away, far away, Turns my heart, forever trying Some new hope for each new day." "When the shadows hide the meadows. And the sunset's golden ladders Climb the twilight's walls of gray From the window of my dreaming I can see his firelock gleaming, And his smile of welcome beaming Brightly on his homeward way: But away, swift away,

Glides the fond delusive seeming

And I kneel again to pray! Look up, Martha! Worn and swarthy Glowed a face of manhood worthy. "Robie!"-" Martha!"-all they say O'er went wheel and reel together Little eared the owner whither : Heart of lead is heart of feather, Noon of night is golden day ! Come away, come away; When true lovers meet each other, Why should prying fillers stay

We commend the following card to the notice of every true friend of Freedom in Pennsylvania. Mr. Gangewer is, in all respects, true and trustworthy. INDEPENDENT PAPER AT HARRISBURG.

To the Editor of the National Era: A Free Democratic paper at Harrisburg has long been felt as a great want, and some such sylvania intend to organize a party and become a power in the State. Various friends are moving to secure support for such a paper, and do not doubt but their efforts will prove successful. The State Central Committee, in a al of natural rights, it can secure itself only recent circular, warmly commend this paper to the favor of the friends of the cause; and the Civil Despotism cannot recognise the right of Free Democrats of Butler county, at their

> "Resolved, That each member of this con Other counties might probably be induced

A. M. GANGEWER. Washington City, D. C., May 18, 1854. EASTMAN'S SICK HEADACHE REMEDY .- It is our rule to withhold all notice of medicines whose composition is kept secret, but we feel astrained to waive it in the case of a remedy hich has been for some time advertised in the newspapers, as Eastman's Sick Headache

Remedy. Dr. E. P. Eastman is a regularly-bred

physician, practicing in Lynn, Massachusetts. His remedy, we doubt not, is compounded of

potent materials, in proportions san a wide and varied experience. A

not find its highest enjoyment in blind duty constrains us to recommend it to all sub submission to the will of a superior, in the ject to that ailment. It is nonsense to claim absence of all care, all aspiration, all hope, that it is infallible, or that it will prove cura-

PROCEEDINGS OF THE HOUSE ON THE 20TH

Last Saturday, in closing the debate on the Bill to repeal the Missouri Compromise, Mr. Richardson called upon the majority to vote down all amendments, and stand by the substitute he had offered. One might well ask what is the use of a deliberative assembly, if the Past, from the movements of the Present, a majority is to device every bill, and stub and from the opening life of the Future. bernly reject any suggestions of amendment, unless emanating from one of its own members? All the rules of the House, prescribing the various steps by which a Bill shall be considered and perfected, utterly fail of their ob. ject, under such a despotism.

The same mode of procedure was adopted in the Senate, the minority being treated as if they had no rights. Every effort on their part to improve the Bill was resisted, every suggestion contemptuously spurned.

It amounts then to this, that a few Ropresentatives of the Sectional Interest of Slavery and the Administration, working jointly, concoet a certain measure, determine its form, its language, all its details, resolve against any alteration or modification, submit it to Congrees, and, by the aid of a majority secured by Administration influence, after going through the mockery of reference, reporting, taking up, reading twice, considering, and motions to amend, making a show of respect for the minority, while trampling upon all its suggestions, force through the measure, just as it was dietated by the Slave Interest and its prime min ister, the President.

And this is called deliberation, consideration maturing, perfecting a bill, legislation; when the truth is, Congress, ceasing to be the legis lative department of the Government, becomes the mere register of edicts issued by the Power that stands behind the Presidential chair-the instrument of Executive influence, wielded by an unscrupulous Class Interest for its own aggrandizement.

The majority in the House last Saturday obeyed the orders of Mr. Richardson, for the time being, the organ of this Interest. The motion of Mr. Giddings, to strike out from the first section the clause binding future Congresses to admit into the Union States formed out of the said Territories, with or without Slavery. as their Constitutions might prescribe, was voted down. Mr. Walley's proposition, that no Territorial Governments for Kansas and Nebraska should be created during the year 1854, designed to afford the people an opportunity to announce their will on the subject, was voted down. Mr. Peckham's amendment, to organize one Territory, instead of two-the object in organizing two being simply to increase the patronage of the President-was voted down; as were also the following propositions: By Mr. Mace, to invest all Territorial Legislatures with power to admit or exclude Slavery at any time by law; by Mr. Parker, to enlarge the houndaries of Kansas, with a view to bring within its limits as many emigrants from free States as possible; by Mr. Flagler, to postpone the effect of the act till the rights of the Indians in the Territory should be extinguish posed in the first section; by Mr. Fuller, to grant power to the Territorial Legislatures to establish or exclude Slavery, as to them should seem proper; by Mr. Eliot, that no State out of said Territories should be admitted into the Union, unless its Constitution should prohibit Slavery; and by Mr. Campbell, that States formed out of said Territories shall be admitted inte the Union, provided there be neither Slavery nor involuntary servitude therein, other-

wise than in punishment of crime. To the amendments moved by Messrs. Maco and Fuller, we' would call special attention. The President's organs in the North and West assert perpetually that, should the bill pass, the Territorial Legislatures will have the power to prohibit or exclude Slavery. The organs of the Slave Power in the South positively assert that this is false: that should the Bill pass the Constitution carries Slavery theoretically into the Territories; slaveholders may carry their slaves there, and the Territorial Legislatures may and ought to protect them, but will have no power to prohibit the slave relation,

or exclude the slaves. Mr. Mace, to expose this contradiction in doctrine, this fraud in the Bill, this duplicity among its supporters, moved to insert in the

"And the Territorial Legislatures shall have power to admit or exclude Slaaery at any time, by law."

Here was an opportunity for the Northern and Southern supporters of the Bill to come to a plain understanding, and state precisely what they meant. What did they do? They voted down the amendment-96 to 76; that is, they voted against investing the Territorial Legislature with power to admit or exclude Sla-

"And the Territorial Legislatures chall have he power to establish or exclude Slavery, as to them shall seem proper." As a National Democrat, he said, he would like to vote for the Bill, and if his amendment should prevail, he would do so. If it should not, he would vote against the bill, as at pres-

Again they were tested by Mr. Fuller, of

Maine, on Old Line Democrat, a friend of the

Administration, desirous of acting with the

majority, if possible. He moved to insert-

ent advised. This was going a great way-but the majority, in obedience to orders, voted down his prop osition, 91 to 75. What was the plain language of that vote? We, the supporters of the Bill, will not grant the Territorial Legislatures power to establish or exclude Slavery. And yet, Northern members voting for this Bill. will go home to their constituents and tell them that it confers this very power on the Territorial Legislatures, knowing all the while that had they incorporated such a power in the Bill, not a Southern man on the floor of Congress would have supported it! If the "sovereign people" suffer themselves to be imposed upon by such trickery as this, they will give strong evidence of their unfitness for self-government, and bring discredit upon Democratic institu-

United States Senators from Connecti-UT.-R. H. Gillette, Free Soiler, and Lafavette Foster, Anti-Slavery Whig, were yesterday elected United States Senators from Connecti-cut, the former for the short and the latter for the long term. In the House, Gillette had 109, Chapman 92, Smith 6, Baldwin 5, Ingham 3, Butler 1. The Democrats deserted their candidate, voting for Chapman for the long term. Foster had 129, all others 90. In the Senate, Gillette had 1 and Foster 3 majority.

BALTIMORE, MAY 22.—The Black Horse Hoyun, Massachusetts.
t, is compounded of tions sanctioned by mos. As to its re-

We have again try that the Bil promise is but measures, desig secure for it u pare the way fo mense slave E of Mexico fit fo gulf and coast ling all the ma the Pacific, and med in and divi of dependence a of the Nebraska sary to prepar thick-coming ev quisition of Cab importance. Ti hat measure th upon to give suc in relation to ( Executive and in In view of all t the Bill pass? nation at the The People will Let us not decei shape themselve wish it. We mu

NO.

If orime goes no in a community, swered; but wh active, arrests, a ishes the crim guards against t may it be said good more than The Congress Slavery issue. bers was sent exp the interests of which all are fan reduced to a mir Staics was disreg ganized without left defenceless a inhuman, uncon was forced upon a great deal abou arise-the People tolerate such leg their might and who had betray

Ah-have we for cence, their Uni Baltimore Conver And yet, could th submitted to the you abandon th assent to this have been their then, was their a Because eminer whom they had guidance of the their energies to been done, and, minority in Con last, the passage tinued from that Had that mir party, entered the legislation, agree ple, exposing its and the manner mated, holding u

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Nehraska Bill

general discon

to it pursue the provocation in 1 pursue such a p come quietists promptness and that, after all, th measure was b the contrary, th free States, Der Democratic, oppo by the alliance of ronage and Nort an Address to th showing the Bill real nature and the extraordina to to secure its p upon the promi the People to die judices, mere pa man for the reoverthrow of the the effect? Ag would ingrease of being prepare of the series of

zed to resistance faithful men who the free States good and faithfu vengeance would men who have b Never mind yo the dead bury the stituents boldly : ize old parties, d North and West ation, glowing w faith of Freedo to establish its your address wo History beside t

by Slaveholders,

We give below braska bill, which necticut on Tues the House on We "Whereas a l of the Territorie which the eighth tory to the admi March 6, 1820, the form of the

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other the regener

Act of 1820, as v act designed to public faith, to th of Congress so to prohibition so ena nnecticut have erpetuity of the tional Government sustain the institu own jurisdiction.

"Resolved, That
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the proposed repe
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teelf to imminen " Resolved, Tha

WHAT IS TO BE DONE!

We have again and again warried the coul try that the Bill to repeal the Missouri Com-promise is but the first step in a series of easures, designed to nationalize Slavery, secure for it undisputed supremacy, and pre-pare the way for the establishment of an immense slave Empire, including Cuba and all of Mexico fit for slave labor, commanding the gulf and coast trade, possessing and control-ling all the main routes from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and holding the free States, hemmed in and divided by Slavery, in a condition of dependence and subservience. The passage of the Nebraska Bill, says the Union, is necessary to prepare Northern sentiment for the thick-coming events of the future—for the acquisition of Cuba, and other events of no less importance. The same majority that forces hat measure through Congress, will be relied upon to give success to the warlike movements in relation to Cuba already initiated by the

Executive and in the Senate.
In view of all this, what is to be done, should the Bill pass? O, it will arouse public indignation at the North, exclaim many voices The People will never endure such on outrage Let us not deceive ourselves. Events will no shape themselves to suit us, merely because we wish it. We must work out our own predictions. If crime goes no further than to excite horror in a community, the ends of justice are not answered; but when public indignation becomes active, arrests, arraigns, tries, condemns, pun ishes the criminal, and provides new safe guards against the repetition of the crime, ther may it be said with truth, that the resulting good more than compensates for the origina

The Congress of 1850 was elected upon the Slavery issue. A large majority of its members was sent expressly to defend and promote the interests of Liberty. Owing to causes, which all are familiar with, that majority was reduced to a minority, and the will of the free Staics was disregarded. Territories were organized without restriction as to Slavery, and left defenceless against its aggressions, and an inhuman, unconstitutional fugitive slave act was forced upon the People. We then heard a great deal about the indignation that was to arise-the People of the North would never tolerate such legislation—they would arise in their m'ght and take vengeance upon the men who had betrayed them. Did they do it? Ah-have we forgotten their tame acquiescence, their Union-saving Committees, their Baltimore Conventions, and Finality Resolves And yet, could the questions have been directly submitted to the People of the Free States, will you abandon the Wilmot Proviso? will you assent to this Fugitive Law?-NO! would have been their indignant response. Why, then, was their acquiescence so soon secured? Because eminent and influential statesmen, to whom they had been accustomed to yield the guidance of their political affairs, devoted all their energies to reconciling them to what had been done, and, above all, because the strong minority in Congress that had withstood to the last, the passage of the acts referred to, discontinued from that hour all further opposition.

Had that minority, without distinction of

party, entered their solemn protest against the upon rebuking the State of Connecticut, and egislation, agreed upon an address to the People, exposing its true character and design, and the manner in which it had been consum- plausible politician was forcibly illustrated in mated, holding up the responsible actors in the this little exposé. Mr. Clayton very properly premises, and invoking a popular verdict upon introduced a resolution, the purpose of which them and the transaction, even the influence was to present further impediments to the of Webster would have failed to assuage the prosecution of the African slave trade by Amer-

to it pursue the policy adopted under a similar similar results. Will they, in such an event, come quietists? Will they prove by the promptness and tameness of their acquiescence that, after all, their resistance to the nefarious friends of the Territorial bill appear determination. pursue such a policy? Do they intend to bemeasure was but half sincere? Suppose, on Democratic, opponents of the Bill, overpowered by the alliance of Slavery with Executive Patronage and Northern Servility, should unite in Boyd! an Address to the People of the United States, showing the Bill in its true colors, exposing its real nature and ulterior purposes, laying bare the extraordinary and corrupt means resorted to to secure its passage, fastening responsibility upon the prominent actors, and calling upon the People to disregard obsolete issues, old prejudices, mere party names, and rally as one man for the re-establishment of Liberty and overthrow of the Slave Power-what would be the effect? Agitation, instead of subsiding, would increase; Northern Sentiment, instead of being prepared for acquiescence in the rest of the series of aggressive measures projected by Slaveholders, would be aroused and organized to resistance; at the ballot-box would the faithful men who have battled for the rights of the free States hear the voice, "Well done, good and faithful servants," while retributive vengeance would fall upon the heads of the

tructed, and that our Representatives be tructed, and that our Representatives be mestly requested, to oppose, by all lawful ans and to the last extremity, the bill under esideration, with the clause abrogating the oblibition of Slavery, known as the Missouri

be transmitted to the Senators and Representa-tives of this State in the Congress of the Uni-ted States, to be by them laid before that body, and to the Executives of the several States of

From our reporter we gather the following particulars of an outrage perpetrated in the House to-day by the supporters of the Nebras-

House to-day by the supporters of the Nebrask as illius to the state of the Cammittee of the Self-Law of Georgia, moved to stricts out the ensured that the Self-Law of Georgia, moved to stricts out the ensured deduction of the Self-Law of Georgia, moved to stricts out the ensured deduction of the Self-Law of Georgia, moved to stricts out the ensured deduction of the Self-Law of Georgia, moved to stricts out the ensured deduction of the Self-Law of Georgia, moved to stricts out the sense of the Bill. This was carried, and on the intends of the Self-Law of Georgia, moved to stricts out the Self-Law of the Self-Law of Georgia, moved to strick out the Self-Law of Georgia and Self

nority at once commenced a struggle against it, the result of which we shall not be able to re-

erties have you, have they, left them? Monday, May 22d.

In the Senate, to-day, Mr. Cass ventured was himself signally rebuked by Mr. Smith. The frailness of the position of a shifting and

In the House, after the presentation of the Nebraska Bill pass, and let members opposed joint resolutions of the Legislature of Connecticut, in opposition to the Nebraska bill. provocation in 1850, and we should apprehend similar results. Will they, in such an event, arose and reported the bill to the House. Here, ed to "ride rough shod" over the opposition, the contrary, the eighty members from the free States, Democratic, Whig, Independent our latest account, (half past three o'clock,) the majority were, on motion of Mr. Clingman overruling the too lenient decisions of Speaker

A FRENCH SQUADRON AT HAVANA. - The steamer Crescent City, from Havana, arrived at New York yesterday, bringing 200 known. The English man-of-war brig Lespie gle, had just arrived there, from Kingston, Jamacia, which place she left on the 2d. She reports having left there the French squadron. composed of one frigate, two sloops-of-war, one frigate, one steamer, and one transport. They were to sail for Hanover on the next day. This squadron was from San Diego.

# MEXICO.

The Baltimore American, of this morning,

vengeance would fall upon the heads of the men who have betrayed them.

Never mind your Parties, gentlemen. "Let the dead bury their dead." Speak to your constituents boldly; if your voice should disorganize old parties, disenthral the manhood of the North and West, and give birth to a new creation, glowing with the light and life and holy faith of Freedom, and an inexorable purpose to sstablish its supremacy, now and forever, your address would take its place in American History beside the Declaration of Independ.

"The news from Mexico, which we published we published years and the confirmatory intelligence received by way of New Orleans, to be found in this morning's American, indicates that Santa Anna is in one of those desperate straits of which his career has been so fruitful. According to these advices, Alvarez had dexteriously drawn him beyond the fastnesses of the mountains, and had thrown himself into the country between Acapulco and the city of New Orleans, to be found in this morning's American, indicates that Santa Anna is in one of those desperate straits of which his career has been so fruitful. According to these advices, Alvarez had dexteriously drawn him beyond the fastnesses of the mountains, and had thrown himself into the continues to-day, and therefore I am opposed to its abrogation. Mr. Churchwell, to prove that Senator Sell, of Tennessee, was at one time in favor of the Nebraska bill, read from the minutes of a caucus of the Whig Senators, and showed that that caucus had condemned the course of the National Intelligence received by way of New Orleans, to be found in this morning's American, indicates that Senator Sell, of Tennessee, was at one time in favor of the Nebraska bill, read from the minutes of a caucus of the Whig Senators, and showed that that caucus had condemned the course of the National Intelligence received by way of New Orleans, to be found in this morning's American, indicates that Senator for the necessity when existing. The act is not is favorite of mine, but the nece

stablish its suprement, more and forever, your address would take its place in American dearways and applies. As must however, will be supremented to the process of the properties of control fundamented and applies. As must hope of the stable true state its description of the properties of the process of the description of the process of the description of the season of the case.

THE VOICE OF CORRECTION.

We give blood the Scandington on the Netherland of the Process of the United States and the States of the state of the problem of the state of the States of

In the Senate, Thursday, after our report had closed, the motion to refer the subject of publishing the reported proceedings of that body to the Committee on Printing was negatived—yeas 14, nays 25.

Several other questions were taken by yeas and nays, when the subject was narrowed down to the following:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Senate be and he is hereby directed to contract with the proprietor of the Globe for 5,022 additional copies of the Congressional Globe and Appendix for the present Congress.

And the resolution was adopted by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Allen, Badger, Benjamin, Brodhead, Brown, Chase, Clayton, Cooper, Dodge of Wisconsin, Foot, Gwio, Hunter James, Johnson, Mallory, Morton, Norris, Pettit, Pratt, Sebastian, Slidell, Stuart, Summer, Thompson of Ky., Toombes, Wade, Walker, Weller, and Williams—29.

NAYS—Messrs. Atchison, Dawson, Dodge of Iowa, Fitzpatick, Jones of Tennessee, Rusk, and Toucey—7.

And the Senate adjourned.

In the House, yesterday, after our report had

erminated,
Mr. Parker concluded his speech, denying that the bill contained the principle of popular sovereignty, and declaring that its effect would be to permit slavery to exist in these Territo-

ests, not only of his own constituency, but of the whole Union—the interests, not only of

the result of which we shall not be able to report before going to press.

The whole manageure was preconcerted. It is fit that so unprincipled a measure, if carried at all, should be carried by so unscrupulous means.

We again ask the minority, is not this the hour for burying all party distinctions and jealousies, and for uniting in a common appeal of a national question—a question which was to be met, not at our firesides, not in State Legislatures, but here, in the halls of legisla-

> Mr. Letcher replied to the charge which had been made by several gentlemen in debate, at various times, that the Representatives of Virginia had always exhibited a bitter hostility towards the West, and had invariably opposed grants of land to Western States to aid in the onstruction of railroads.
>
> Mr. Meacham defended the remonstran

Mr. Kerr briefly replied. Mr. Churchwell then obtained the floor, when

the Committee rose.

And the House, at half past eleven o'clock, Senate, Friday, May 19, 1854.

Senate, Friday, May 19, 1854.

Mr. Cooper laid on the table, to have printed, a substitute for the bill allowing a credit for duties on railroad iron.

Mr. Slidell submitted a resolution, which was agreed to, directing an inquiry, by the Committee on Commerce, into the expediency of making some suitable acknowledgment to the officers and crew of the steamer Washington, for the conduct displayed in the rescue of the passengers and crew of the packet ship Winchester; and also, as to making some permanent provision for compensating those who may rescue passengers or crews of American vessels.

Mr. Benjamin submitted a motion to reconsider the vote adopting the resolution authorizing a subscription to 5,022 additional copies of the Congressional Globe and Appendix.

The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of the bills on the private calendar, and disposed of the following:

Bill for the relief of W. G. Ridgely; passed.

Bill to renew patent of Hiram Moore and John Hascall, for a threshing machine, was deoated till two o'clock, and then postponed.

After an Executive session, the Senate ad-

House of Representatives, May 19, 1854. On motion of Mr. Richardson, the House went into Committee of the Whole, (Mr. Olds

Mr. Churchwell reviewed the Missouri Compromise, and contended that the North had always repudiated it. He said he wished to know from his colleagues, (Mesers. Cullom, Etheridge, and Taylor.) whether they approved of the Missouri Compromise?

Mr. Cullom. My position in reference to the Missouri Compromise is this: It was passed in

Mr. Cullom. My position in reference to the Missouri Compromise is this: It was passed in a time of great political trouble, by a worthy band of patriots, looking to the good of the country; and perhaps, if I had been in that Congress, I should have voted for it, under the necessity then existing. The act is not a favorite of mine, but the necessity which originated it continues to-day, and therefore I am opposed to its abrogation.

Mr. Churchwell, to prove that Senator Bell, of Tennessee, was at one time in favor of the

the subject of Slavery.

He opposed the Clayton amendment, and advocated the principle of popular sovereignty.
He contended that there must be positive law, before Slavery could be introduced into these

Constitution may prescribe at the time of its admission, anything contained in the 8th section of the act of Congress approved on the 6th day of March, 1820, commonly called the Missouri Compromise, or any other law of Congress to the contrary notwithstanding."

Trom Missouri Convention or not, one thing was certain, they contained the sentiments of the people of Connecticut by an overwhelming majority, and also of the Democratic party of that State, by an overwhelming majority. 6th day of March, 1820, commonly called the Missouri Compromise, or any other law of Congress, to the contrary notwithstanding."

Mr. Drum occupied his hour in support of the amendment, and in opposition to the clause as it now stands.

Mr. Greenwood believed that nothing but

Mr. Seymour briefly argued to prove that the bill, instead of transferring the subject of Slavery to the People of these Territories, trans-ferred it to the President of the United States, who had the appointment of the Governors, in whom was vested almost unlimited power. The Committee, at a quarter past 12 o'clock, took a recess until 9 o'clock in the morning.

House of Representatives, May 20, 1854. Speeches were made this morning by Messr Stanton of Tennessee, Henn, and Chastain, in favor of the Nebraska bill, and by Messrs Stuart of Ohio, Harlan of Ohio, Goodrich, and Edmands, in opposition to that bill. The latter had but a couple of minutes to speak; but having given notice of his intention to print his argument, he remarked that the act contemplated by the friends of the bill was in good in it favor. keeping with the violation of the laws of na-

effect was made.

Mr. Richardson proceeded to deliver his sentiments. He would be willing to go before the people upon the issue now presented. He knew it would triumph.

Mr. Richardson would say to the friends of

the bill, that expedition is necessary. He would say to its Northern friends, that their names were already on the "roll of infamy." They could make nothing by faltering; their safety consisted in standing together. Ask no quar-

ters, and show none.

To its Southern friends he would say, that they must stand by the friends who stand by them. He appealed to all to vote down all amendments; to pass it as it is; not to enter

he preferred the present bill.

The proposed amendment was then read.

[Mr. Edgerton's amendment will not be voted

rejected.

Mr. Eliot, of Massachusetts, moved so amend the first section of the Nebraska bill as to make it provide that the States to be here-after formed out of Nebraska and Kansas shall

lutions meant another Hartford Convention?
They were the resolutions adopted by the They were the resolutions adopted by the Legislature of Connecticut; they expressed the sentiments of the people of Connecticut, and also of the Democratio party, all of whom were opposed to the repeal of the Missouri Compromise. That sentiment of the people was well dings of great joy "from the afflicted. These wonderexpressed by the delegation from that State in the House—all of whom were Democrats, and three being opposed to its repeal, and only one

speech in Committee, but gave place for the subject had been discussed here, and the Senator, after the subject had been discussed here, and the Senator mission to print the speeches they had been unable to deliver; and a general order to that

Davis. It was publicly proclaimed by the Senator, after the subject had been discussed here, and the Senator, after the subject had been discussed here, and the Senator, after the subject had been discussed here, and the Senator, after the subject had been discussed here, and the Senator, after the subject had been discussed here, and the Senator, after the subject had been discussed here, and the Senator, after the subject had been discussed here, and the Senator, after the subject had been discussed here, and the Senator, after the subject had been discussed here, and the Senator, after the subject had been discussed here, and the Senator, after the subject had been discussed here, and the Senator, after the subject had been discussed here, and the Senator, after the subject had been discussed here, and the Senator, after the subject had been discussed here, and the Senator, after the subject had been discussed here, and the Senator, after the subject had been discussed here, and the Senator, after the subject had been discussed here, and the subject had been discussed here. Davis. It was publicly proclaimed by the Sen-ator then, throughout the Northern States, that he was in favor of the Wilmot Proviso. He did not arraign the Senator's consistency; it was a free country, and the Senator had a right to change his views; but the Senator had no right to complain of the people of Connecticut, or any others who had more stability in their

or any others who had more stability in their political sentiments.

Mr. Cass replied, saying that when he expressed himself in favor of the Wilmot Proviso the subject had not been discussed. Upon an examination of it, and after discussion, he was satisfied it was wrong, and had voted against it, when his vote hazarded his seat in the Senate.

present a remonstrance of the same tenor.
Mr. Clingman objected.
Mr. Wheeler moved a suspension of the

Richardson should have precedence, (explaining the reason of his change of views on this subject since Monday last.)

Mr. Dean called for the yeas and nays on

Mr. Richardson's motion, which were ordered, and the motion was decided in the affirmative—

measure.

[There was here great excitement, and vociferous cries of "order."]

Motions were made by the opposition for the purpose of gaining time, but the motion of Mr. Stephens prevailed.

On motion of Mr. Richardson, the Committee rose, and reported progress to the House.

Mr. Richardson moved the previous question, on receiving the report of the Committee of the Whole.

Mr. Deep moved an adjournment and celled

the Whole.

Mr. Dean moved an adjournment, and called for the yeas and nays; which were ordered, as also upon the motion to adjourn till Wednesday, and which were severally negatived.

Mr. Campbell asked unanimous consent to

Mr. Campbell asked unanimous consent to objection was made by several.

Objection was made by several.

Voices. Let it be read.

Cries of "No, no, no."

Mr. Campbell moved to suspend the rules.

A voice. It is not in order.

The Speaker decided the motion not in order.

Mr. Seymour. Mr. Speaker.

Mr. Richardson. I object to all debate.

Baltimore, May 22.—Flour—sales of 500 barrels City Mills at \$8; Howard Street at \$8.12. Wheat—sales of white at \$1.95 a \$2.05; red at \$1.90 a \$1.96. Corn—sales of 10,000 bushels white, at 72 a 73 cents; yellow, at 70 a 71 cents; mixed at 68. Oats—sales of 6,000 barrels City Mills at \$8; Howard Street at \$8.12. Wheat—sales of white at \$1.95 a \$2.05; red at \$1.90 a \$1.96. Corn—sales of 10,000 bushels white, at 72 a 73 cents; yellow, at 70 a 71 cents; mixed at 68. Oats—sales of 6,000 bushels Maryland, 56 a 58; Pennsylvania, 59 a 60. Rye \$1.13. Whiskey 24 to 25 cents. Butter, in kegs, 12 to 15, roll 16 to 24 cents.

PHILADELPHIA, MAY 22.—Breadstuffs dull and drooping. Other articles about the same as Saturday.

The sayings of the most remarkable and oftenest quoted woman of our times. Mrs. Partington is generally with, and always original; and the lovers of fund will, find here, in a lump, sufficient to laugh and grow fat upon to a good old age.—Buffalo Courier.

Although we had read and laughed, and re-read and re-laughed, many times, over the sententious with tissue of the old lady, they appear to have improved not only by the keeping but by the collecting. It is a true pepsin for dispelling the ennui of dyspeptics.—

The volume ways original; and the lovers of quoted woman of our times. Mrs. Partington is generally with, and always original; and the lovers of quoted woman of our times. Mrs. Partington is generally with, and always original; and the lovers of quoted woman of our times. Mrs. Partington is generally with, and always original; and the lovers of quoted woman of our times. Mrs. Partington is generally with, and always original; and the lovers of quoted woman of our times. Mrs. Partington is generally with, and always original; and the lovers of quoted woman of our times. and drooping. Other articles about the same

as side of Found out of Nederska and Kanes shill be not be admitted unless their Constitutions profiled and the same of the position of the constitution of the position of the constitution of the position o

LANE'S CELEBRATED LIVER PILLS, and take How long had it been since the Senator him- none else. There are other Pills, purporting to be keeping with the violation of the laws of hat ture, and the turning of night into day, of late witnessed in these halls.

He recollected that a few years ago he rode in Dr. McLane's Liver Pills, also his celebrated Vern the United States and Canada.

> We have laughed and wept over them till our sides ached."—N. Y. Atlas.
>
> Mrs. Partington has Come at Last! wenty Thousand Copies Published! Sixteer Thousand Sold the First Week!!

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knitting work, singing psalm tunes,
"When I can road my title clear."
We do not know how to praise the work too much,
as nothing like it ever appeared before, or is ever
likely to appear again, unless Mrs. P. consents once
more to take up the pen.—N. Y. Sunday Atlas.

Brimming over with the purest sentiment, the kindliest sympathies, and the most genial philanthropy. Those who imagine a "Partingtonism" to consist merely in a verbal blunder, may find their mistake on examining this volume.—Pathinder. Mr. Richardson's motion, which were ordered, and the motion was decided in the affirmative—yeas 105, nays 70.

Mr. Stephens, of Georgia, arose and moved to strike out the enacting clause of this bill. He stated that his purpose was to compel the Committee to rise and report to the House, when the majority could at once substitute the bill of Mr. Richardson, and bring on a final vote upon the bill. All were tired of discussing it, and it was high time to bring it to an end.

Questions of order were here raised, but no appeal was taken.

Mr. Chandler denounced the proposition, and declared the conduct of the majority to be to ride rough shod over the opponents of the measure.

[There was here great excitement, and vocificrous cries of "order."]

Motions were made by the opposition for the purpose of gaining time, but the motion of its Mr. Stephens prevailed.

Mr. Stephens pravaled.

Mr. Stephens and report to the House, when the majority to be to ride rough shod over the opponents of the measure.

[There was here great excitement, and vocificrous cries of "order."]

Motions were made by the opposition for the purpose of gaining time, but the motion of its Mr. Stephens pravaled.

Mr. Stephe

we welcome this book with a cordial heart. It is capital. We knew we should "laff rite out in meetin" over it. We have. Such humor! it is rich. We don't wonder Dr. Holmes says Shillaber is the Tom Hood of America. But Tom never wrote just what we find here; not so genial, fresh, funful, by half. The two first lines in the preface are enough to fill a man's face with sunbeams.—Boston Herald.

We have been unable to lay down the book until we had read every line. The old lady's amiability and human kindness are unexampled; her pious reverence for the memory of the late corporal, and her patient blindness to the pranks of Iko, are studies for the sex and the whole race. She must become a household oracle in every American family.—Satur. day Beening Mail.

Mrs. Partington is as truly a character as Falstac. The cencent of the author is a happy one—that of making a character to utter the different styles of his wit, and thus adding to its force and point, by associating it with the peculiarities of its putative author. Every ass that has tried to imitate Mrs.

authors of the present time; and there is a genuine good feeling, and genial, glowing humor, in all his writings—Hartford Times.

Mr. Shillabor has a remarkable power of amusing Mr. Shillabor has a remarkable power of amusing the public with very few actors. How anxiously do his readers watch for the appearance of his little corps upon the scene. Mrs. Partington never opens her mouth but we feel sure "Iko" is near at hand, almost certainly in mischief.—Boston Advertiser.

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March 1.

for by the South, unjust to the North, and injurious to the country.

Mr. Whali defined his position.

South the Continue of the south of the following the south of the country of the country of the south of the country of the south of the country of the south of the country of the c

aid,

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garden plot, outhouses, &c., complete and in approved taste [These will be purchased of the subscriber. to cloy by excess. This, however, is an exception. The jokes are never carried to the extreme, and there is a witticism that gives a true relish to them.—Albany Atlas. There is more real talent in this work, and a bet-

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Ample arrangements having been made for filling up the subscription list without delay, it is confidently believed that the Premiums will be distributed before the 4th of July. Due notice will be given of the progress made, that the subscribers may appoint a committee of their own number to receive them. Receipts for subscriptions, numbered from one to fifty thousand, are promptly forwarded to the order of subscribers or agents.

Postmasters and Periodical Agents are specially authorized to receive and remit subscriptions, and all other persons are invited to take an interest in the publication, each receiving twenty per cent, commission for their trenbiving when they can retain from their remittances, or receive in lieu five copies of the Control and five numbered receipts, for four dollars. They also become competitors for the \$3,000 cash premiums to be given, when the required number of fifty thousand has been attained, to those who forward the largest lists of subscribers. A careful record will be kept of the number sent by each, and the Premiums will be impartially awarded. A little exertion may secure one of them the handsome gratuity of \$1,000.

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A FEW words on the rational treatment, with medicine, of local weakness, nervous debili loss of memory, love of solitude, solf-distruct, diz-ness, pimples on the face, and other infamilities of ma By this entirely new and highly successful treatment

W. C PARKER

## WASHINGTON, D. C.

PENNSYLVANIA FREE SOIL CONVENTION. The State Free Soil Convention for Pennsyl-

On that question, and the Slavery question generally, they voted together uniformly; both spoke warmly in favor of the Anti-Slavery proviso, and both proved equally reliable whenever the question came up. I remember well, when all was anxiety and doubt in our minds, that both these gentlemen were always considered among those upon whom the utmost reliance could be placed.

The antecedents of both are similar; the record of both is allow and both are smilar;

The antecedents of both are similar; the record of both is alike; and both are equally sound on the great question involved in the extension of Slavery. How it is possible, in view of these facts, to give the preference to one over the other, I cannot conceive. If there he any difference at all, it is on the side of Judge Pollock, who belongs to the Covenanter branch of the Presbyterian Church—a body which adopts and maintains an anti-Slavery testimony, and excludes elaveholders from its communion. He has been religiously educated into the Anti-Slavery faith, and belongs to that class of politicians who have a conscience, and who let it rule in their political action.

There is, beside, this notable difference between the two: Judge Pollock is the candidate of a party able to poll well on to 200 000 votes.

sition to the Nebraska bill is the duty

"Opposition to the Nebraska our is the analysis of every friend of Freedom and the rights of man. Patriotism, national honor, national faith, and every principle of humanity, protest faith, and every principle of such a law. Let the against the enactment of such a law. Let the people speak; politicians must hear and obey. Truth will triumph, although 'vaulting ambiion may overleap itself.'"

This is not the language of a timid man, or

one who would sacrifice principle for ease.

Regarding Judge Pollock as I do, as in every
way the equal of Judge Wilmot, and as reliable, I can see no reason why those who can who seek an asylum from oppression in their vote for one cannot vote for the other; and hospitable and flourishing Provinces. there is assuredly no propriety in casting aside the candidate of a powerful party, who can be elected on the Nebraska issue, for one ocbe elected on the Nebraska issue, for one oc-cupying no better ground, and with no chances As to the resolutions of the Whig Conve

tion, they are not, assuredly, what they ought to be; but they certainly are as far advanced as were those of the Democracy of Massachuetts and Ohio, with whom Free-Soilers coales ced, and with your sanction.

I trust to see a full attendance at our Stat

Convention, and commend the facts here cited to the attention of those who may have to de-

ican and Foreign Anti-Stavery Society.

Resolved, That American Slavery, instead of John Sanctioned by the Bible and the Constitution, is inconsistent with both; and is a barbarous, piratical, and unchristian system, discreaseful to the country and the age—abhorred

Resolved, That American Slavery, instead of being anactioned by the Bible and the Constitution, is inconsistent with both; and is a barbarous printiacal, and unchristian system, disgraceful to the country and the age—abhorred of God, and by every true patriot and philanthropist.

Resolved, That Slavery is sustained jointly by the South and the North. By the South, not so much because it carries the community, or benefits the agricultural or commercial interests of the people, but because it tempts to licenticumes, yields profits to the elsaw breeders and slave buyers, and gives them a perponderance of political power; by the North, not because it is enhancy with their taste feelings, and principles, but in consequence of the astonishing apathy of the community, the base subserviency of politicians and national religious societies, the selfsh acquisescence of ecolesiastical bodies, the mercenary spirit of the manufacturing, trading, and commercial community, and the sulpable neglect of a large portion of the minister of the given because it commercial community, and the sulpable neglect of a large portion of the ministers of the georgies.

Resolved, That the infamous conspiracy of the manufacturing, trading, and commercial community, and the sulpable neglect of a large portion of the ministers of the georgies.

Resolved, That the infamous conspiracy of the poleters and supporters of the Nobraska bill had its foundation in the debauched state of public sentiment, aggravated by the conduct of men in both Church and State, in vindicating the prelended Compromise of 1860, by which truth, justice, humanity and fiberty, were scarlined to political ambition, and the resolved for the proceedings of the ministers of the given by the conduction of the ministers of the given by the conduction of the ministers of the given by the conduction of the ministers of the given by the conduction of the ministers of the given by the conduction of the ministers of the given by the conduction of the ministers of the given by the condu

and, in view of this diabolical scheme, it behooves the friends of freedom throughout the
land to remember, that "eternal vigilance is
the price of liberty."

Resolved, That if the people of the free States
expect to defend the institutions of their fathers,
they will no longer submit to the slaveholding
oliganely—no more be easiefed by pretended

Resolved. That if the people of the free States to accommodate these who wish to attend the State Temperance Convention.

The subject of a nomination of a candidate for Governor will come before that Convention.

The subject of a nomination of a candidate for Governor will come before that Convention.

The subject of a nomination of a candidate for Governor will come before that Convention, and I notice a general disposition to unite on bludge Wilmot as the man. Now, I have no objection to Judge Wilmot, in this connection; but I am a little surprised to notice that those who warmly esponse his selection, do it on the ground that it is impossible for them to support Judge Pollock, the Whig candidate, and that Judge Wilmot is the only one who can unite the whole Anti-Nebraska strength of the State.

I have been an attentive observer of the course of our public men for many years past, and I must confess my inability to discover any difference in the position of Mesere. Wilmot and Pollock on the Slavery question. They entered Congress almost together, and served throughout the exciting contest over the question of prohibiting Slavery in the Territories. On that question, and the Slavery question generally, they voted together uniformly; both spoke warmly in favor of the Anti-Slavery proviso, and both proved equality reliable whenever the question came up. I remember well, when all was anxiety and doubt in our minds, that both these gentlemen were always considered among those upon whom the utmost reliance could be placed.

The antecedents of both are similar; the record of both is alike; and both are equally the condition of the white population by our beneficent freedown on the stream of the white population by our beneficent freedown of the white population by our beneficent freedown of the write product of the white population by our beneficent freedown of the Creator.

Resolved, That the noble stand taken in Con-

whether from the North or South, and assure them that the thanks of grateful constituents, and the meed of praise from an admiring posterity, will be awarded to them, and all who contend for the rights of man, and for the honor of the country, when menaced by intriguing, unprincipled, and traitorous demagogues.

Resolved, That the time has come when the People of the free States should unite with the friends of Liberty throughout the land, in forming a holy League of Freedom, to recover

Wilmot, can as readily vote for Pollock, with the assurance of success with the latter and defeat with the former.

I must express here a little surprise to see the Era calling Judge Pollock a Quietist. "Henor to whom honor is due." Judge Pollock is no Quietist. He speaks out like a man, fearlessly, and will take the stump against the Ne braska fraud. In a letter to Gen. Larimer, of this city, he says:

"With you, I regard the Nebraska movement as iniquitous, and as deserving the repudiation of every lover of Freedom and his country. The people will pronounce in thunder tones its condemnation, and Presidential aspirants will hear and tremble."

In another letter, just published, he is still more smphatic:

country, and to deliver the nation as speedily as possible from the foul crime and ignominy of being a slaveholding people.

Resolved, That we rejoice in the great unanimity manifested by the German presses, and our German fellow-citizens throughout the country, in opposition to the Nebraska scheme, so inimical to their Democratic principles, to their cherished hopes, and to the renown of their adopted country.

Resolved, That the thanks of the friends of humanity, and practical friends of Liberty.

humanity, and practical friends of Liberty, are due to the inhabitants of Canada, for their friendly treatment of our colored fellow-men

### ABSTRACT OF THE ANNUAL REPORT OF THE

The report alludes to the circulation of a large number of the last annual report, a vo-luminous document, containing statistical and historical information of great value; to large issues of other Anti-Slavery publications, in-cluding the "Slave Code of the United States," the tract on "American Slavery a Formidable Obstacle to the Conversion of the World," the

obstacle to the Conversion of the World," the premium for which was given by a church at the Sandwich Islands; the discourse of the distinguished missionary, Justin Perkins, entitled "Our Country's Sin;" the republication, in one pamphlet, entitled "American Slavery, in connection with American Christianity," of "Jay's Letter to the American Slavery, in one pamphlet, entitled "American Slavery, in connection with American Christianity," of "Jay's Letter to the American Slavery, in the Missionary Association on the complicity of the American Board with Slavery in the Mission Churches, and "a Statement respecting a Book being suppressed by the American Slavery ophieng sanctioned by the Bible and the Constitution, is inconsistent with both: and is a bar-

Mention is made of the able and influential

or men in both Church and State, in vindicating the pretended Compromise of 1850, by which truth, justice, humanity and fiberty, were sacrificed to political ambition, and Christianity insulted by endeavors to maintain the supremacy of the execrable Fugitive Bill over the "higher law" of Almighty God.

Resolved, That while it is a cause of congratulation that large numbers of ministers of religion have at length been aroused to remonstrate against the attempts of the slave power to instruduce Slavery into new Territories, it is a matter of astoniahment that so many should support societies that receive slaveholders into mission churches, and thus present the melismon of the unchristian system in the State, while they countenance its existence in the Church—a course that necessarily leads the unenlightened Indian and white converts to imagine that slaveholding is consistent with Christianity, and, at the same time, perverts the consciences of the supporters of these societies, inducing even some Anti-Slavery choications. The report expresses much satisfaction that publish the consciences of the supporters of these societies, inducing even some Anti-Slavery choications. The report expresses much satisfaction that publishers of "Uncle Tom's Cabin," deserve particular mention in this connection.

Resolved, That we believe this country can be arrested on the downward road to ruin, and saved from the disunion of the States, and the consciences of the supporters of these societies, inducing even some Anti-Slavery christians to apologise for their inconsistent and injurious policy.

Resolved, That we believe this country can be arrested on the downward road to ruin, and saved from the disunion of the States, and the conserves the cordial support of the frements of a free gosenson, and the practice of that righteousness which alone exalteth a nation.

Resolved, That as the attention of the people of the free States is now aroused to the imminent that graphs with great and popular sins.

The report speaks favorably of th

The case of Mrs. Douglas, (the name is in repute as well as in dishonor,) who has been imprisoned in the common jail, Norfolk, Virginie, for teaching colored children to read the Bible, is alluded to; and also, by way of contrast, the successful and noble enterprise of Miss Miner, in establishing a seminary for colored girls in Washington city.

The Report speaks of a circular of the committee, proposing a new plan of effort for extending and increasing the power of the Anti-Slavery press, which appears now, as has been well said by the veteran Samuel Lewis, to be the chief instrumentality for extending correct views of the Anti-Slavery enterprise, and enlisting the people in the righteous cause it aims to promote. Mention is also made of efforts made by the committee, last autumn, to arouse the People of the free States on the subject of petitioning Congress respecting several specified subjects connected with the Slavery question, and a belief is expressed that these exertions did much good.

class of politicians who have a conscience, and who let it rule in their political action.

There is, beside, this notable difference between the two: Judge Pollock is the candidate of a party able to poll well on to 200,000 votes, while Judge Wilmot, from his anti-tariff views, could not rally the Whig vote of the State, even if Judge Pollock should decline. Those Free Soil men, therefore, who can vote for Wilmot, can as readily vote for Pollock, with the assurance of success with the latter and defeat with the former.

Territy, will be awarded to them, and all who contend for the rights of man, and for the honor of the country, when menaced by intriguing, unprincipled, and traitorous demandant of the country, when menaced by intriguing, unprincipled, and traitorous demandant of the country, when menaced by intriguing, unprincipled, and traitorous demandant of the country, when menaced by intriguing, unprincipled, and traitorous demandant of the country, when menaced by intriguing, unprincipled, and traitorous demandant of the country, when menaced by intriguing, unprincipled, and traitorous demandant of the country, when menaced by intriguing, unprincipled, and traitorous demandant of the country, when menaced by intriguing, unprincipled, and traitorous demandant of the country, when menaced by intriguing, unprincipled, and traitorous demandant of the country, when menaced by intriguing, unprincipled, and traitorous demandant of the country, when menaced by intriguing, unprincipled, and traitorous demandant of the country of the country of countriguing, unprincipled, and traitorous demandant of the country of country of country of country of country of the Union, to deliver the honor of the country of the Union, to deliver the honor of the country of country of country of the Union, to deliver the new fertiles as will adopt and carry out such policies as will alone offect the entire abolition of Slavery. A latter the notion of the country of co

It possible, secure it permanent hold in the country.

The report refers to the litigated case of Jane Trainer, which occupied the attention of the Secretary upward of a month, and which finally resulted in the triumph of justice. This affair presented a melancholy spectacle of an attempt to overawe the judiciary by hired ruffians under the influence of insolent attorneys, and to subvert one of the most settled principles of law, for the accommodation of a prosand to subvert one of the most settled principles of law, for the accommodation of a prostitute, who, with her paramours, well nigh succeeded in their audacious attempt to carry off a child from this State, become free by the act of its mistress. The community is indebted to the judge (Barculo) who presided at the second hearing of the case, for the triumph of law over ruffianism, and Freedom over Slavery.

The intelligent portion of the free people of color have been active during the past year, the report states, in efforts to diffuse information among their people, and to arouse them to

the report states, in efforts to diffuse information among their people, and to arouse them to right action. At a Convention in Rochester, N. Y., a meeting conducted with such dignity and ability as to command the respect of all who witnessed its deliberations, an association was formed, entitled a "National Council of the Colored People." They issued an able address to the people of the United States.

It is now proposed by them to establish an American Industrial School, to be based on a farm of not less than two hundred acres, one hundred and fifty of them sacredly reserved.

hundred and fifty of them sacredly reserved ly employed as teachers and received as pupils. could not consent, by silence, to be con shall be one branch of handicraft taught in the school; and each pupil shall occupy one half his time, when at school, in work at some handicraft, or on the farm. The plan is high-ly commended to the patronage of the friends

of humanity.

The colored men of Connecticut, it is re-The colored men of Connecticut, it is remarked, have recently held a Convention, to consider and deliberate in regard to the subject of petitioning the Legislature to allow the right of the elective franchise. They have agreed upon a petition, couched in manly, logical, and elegant language.

[CONCLUDED ON THIRD PAGE.]

# CONGRESS.

THIRTY-THIRD CONGRESS-FIRST SESSION. Senate, Tuesday, May 16, 1854.

Resolved, That the recent acts and declarations of the Cuban authorities, considered in
convection with Spain's past policy with reference to that Island, are calculated to excite
the just apprehension of the Government of the
United States, of a settled design to throw Cuba ultimately into the hands of its negro population, and to revive there, within a few hours'
and our shores the scenes of San Domingo's

ame at home.

The matter then dropped.

The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of the bill granting land for the relief of the indigent insane, lately vetoed by the President Mr. Butler addressed the Senate, defending

of Tuscarawas county, Ohio, against the repeal of the Missouri Compromise of 1820, or any part of it.

Mr. Oliver advocated the Nebraska bill. He

House of Representatives, May 16, 1854.

Mr. Hunt asked leave to make a personal explanation. He stated that the report in the Globe, of what had passed between himself and the gentleman from North Caroline, (Mr. Craige,) yesterday, was untrue, and that the reports of the other papers were correct.

Mr. Craige. The report of the Globe, so far as my language is concerned, is correct.

Mr. Hunt. I yesterday fixed the brand of falsehood upon that statement, and there it still remains. [Cries of "order," "order."]

Mr. Craige (amidst cries of "order" and the sound of the Speaker's gavel.) The gentleman has got himself into a scrape, and wishes to sneak out of it. [Great confusion.]

On motion of Mr. Richardson, the House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, Mr. Olds in the chair.

Mr. Maxwell arose and delivered an elaborate speech in support of the Kansas-Nebraska bill, reviewing at length the history of the Missouri Compromise, and other questions bearing upon the measure pending before Congress. denied that the act of 1820 had given repose to the country, and said that the record would prove that that act had been frequently repudiated by the North.

Mr. Bennett regarded the proposed repeal of the Missouri Compromise as an attempt to extend slavery over Nobraska and Kansas, which were now free. If this was not the object of the bill, such would be its effects: He was therefore opposed to it, as were all men of all parties and creeds in his district. This attempt to receal the Compromise of 1820 which had

ponents of Slavery, are spoken of as marking the progress of an Anti-Slavery sentiment in those States. Recently, it is said that a public meeting was convened to express indignation at the course pursued by an editor in Virginia, in expressing himself unfavorable to Slavery, but a large majority of the meeting sustained the editor, "heartily approving his course and his sentiments."

Mr. Giddings addressed the Committee. He stated that the number of influential persons, natives and residents of slave States, who publicly swow Anti-Slavery doctrines, is increasing, and the most graifing accounts are said to have been received of the success attending the establishment of non-elayeholding churches in two or three of the slave States where the Gospel, including its Anti-Slavery persony, who has been imprisoned in the common jail. Norfolk, Virginia, for teaching colored children to road the fible, is alluded to; and also, by way of committee, proposing a new plan of effort for extending and increasing the power of the Anti-Slavery pensepting expression to the contended that the hald benongrated to the contended that the Missouri act of 1820 was a comtended to the search of the contended that the Missouri act of 1820 was a comtended that the Committee, He and the head that the hald entire the contended that the Missouri act of 1820 were dead to the deciring of non-intervention. Mr. Straub addressed the Committee, the bill discourt in the total that the hald entire the hald benefit of the body.

He stood in a peculiar position. He was no particular to the control of the control of the control of the search of the United States, He rejoiced that the close of the Missouri contend that the Committee, proposing of the Missouri contended that the Committee, proposing of the provinces of the state was no antitive. The case of Mrs. Douglas, (the same is in repute as well as in dishonor), who has been imprised in the control of the state of the United States. He rejoiced that the hidden the best of the Missouri control, tha ity attempted to put down and gag the minori-ty, who, rather than submit, staid here thirtysix hours, without repose, to maintain their rights; and they did maintain them, too, pre-senting a spectacle which would command the admiration of the whole world.

Some of the minority, however, wavered, and

tion, and a belief is expressed that these exertions did much good.

Mention is made of a plan announced at the last annual meeting, for raising the sum of twenty thousand dollars, to be expended by the committee. About sixteen thousand dollars of this sum was subscribed. It is now a serious question, whether, instead of attempting to consummate this plan, it is not best to co-operate with other friends of freedom, in forming a more extensive association—a hely League of the minority, however, wavered, and woted to suspend the rules to admit a resolution to terminate debate, thereby giving the tyrannical majority the power to put a rope round their necks and gag them. Had these men maintained their position, to-day the House would have been discussing the Pacific Railroad bill, which could have been continued until other matters pressed, and this grave question would have been thrown over until the next session of Congress. Give him a man of independence—a slaveholder was generally independence. tion was a doughface, and deeper still was the man who proved traitorous to both parties, and carried water on both shoulders when a question like this was pending.

Mr. G. then carnesly opposed the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, viewing it as a scheme to extend slavery over territory now

> Mr. Wright, of Mississippi, amid cries of order, said that it was not to be expected that any member holding a seat upon this floor from Mississippi should ever so far forget him-self as to make a reply to the gentleman from

Ohio.

Mr. Giddings. That is the best argument you could make, my friend. It is the best you ver did make. The Committee then rose, and the House ad-

Senate, Wednesday, May 17, 1854. Mr. Mallory reported a bill to promote the

efficiency of the naval service.

The resolution submitted yesterday by Mr. Mallory, asserting the fact of a design to Africanize Cuba, and deploring the event, was taken up.

Mr. Sumner said that he did object to the

would never interpose an objection to the confor agriculture; males and females to be equalthe resolution.

Mr. Mallory said he sought no discussion

now. When the committee should report on the whole subject, he would enter into a full debate of the question.

Mr. Stuart moved to amend the resolution so that it would read, "that the committee in-quire whether," &c. This was agreed to, and ne resolution as amended was referred. The Senate resumed the consideration of the etoed indigent insane land bill, and Mr. Brown addressed the Senate for over an

hour, in reply to the objections made by the President to the bill. It was then postponed till to-morrow.

untrue to himself if he did not give expression to his views upon the question before the House. He believed there were men here, struggling between their convictions of right and the exactions of party. The late preceedings of this House had afforded a strange commentary on the consistency of the majority of Congress. Weakness, if not corruption, in high places, has of late been indicated. The confidence of the people has, for weeks past, been violated. The people have been betrayed, and had this Congress appealed to the people, the pending scheme would have been buried so low that a thousand caucusses could not find it. Nor

thousand caucusses could not find it. Nor would this Congress, unbiased by extraordinary influences, decide in favor of the project before

He spoke as a Southern man, and for the welfare of his own region of country. He re-pected the rights and feelings of other men; ne believed that in this House there was a

vast majority of clear heads and uncorrupted

Mr. Etheridge showed that in no important

Mr. Etheriage showed that in no important act of Congress, up to the present moment, had the Missouri Compromise ever been disregarded. How could the sot of 1850, providing a Territorial Government for New Mexico, recognise and conform to the Missouri Compromise, and at the same time repeal it?

Mr. Sapp presented the petition of J. Mo-Farland, and sixty-five other citizens of Tueca-

rawas county, Ohio, against the repeal of the Missouri Compromise of 1820; also, the peti-tion of James Simpson, and 315 other citizens

believed that its passage would be a means of preserving the Union, and of crushing that hydra-headed monster of fanaticism which had so long agitated the councils of the nation. He denied that the act of 1820 had given repose to the country and said that the record would

House of Representatives, May 17, 1854. Mr. Richardson moved that the House should go into Committee of the Whole; which was adopted, and Mr. Stanton, of Tennessee, was called to the chair.

Mr. Ready, of Tennessee, arose, and ex-

pressed his regret at finding it necessary to stand on this floor in opposition to any of his honored colleagues, as he would have to do in supporting the Nebraska bill. He would prefer the Senate's bill, as it came from the House; but he would not cavil at the minor features presented.

Mr. Ready proceeded to review, minutely, the

legislative history of the Missouri restriction and the Missouri Compromise laws. UNPARALLELED and honest profits, with a small capital; for particulars, address, post paid, Bo. 93, Crawfordsville, Indiana. April 27—6t and the Missouri Compromise laws.

The friends of the measure are but carrying out the principles of the Compromise of 1850; and its opponents, whether Southern Whigs, Northern Whigs, Northern United Southern Whigs, Northern Democrats, or Abolitionists, are agitators, violating the Compromise many of them are pledged to respect.

Mr. Etheridge arose and said he would be untrue to himself if he did not give expression to his views upon the question before the House. Dr. Nathanlel Thurston's Office,

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claims, and all other business intrusted to his
care, in the counties of Wayne, Randolph, Honry,
Union, and Fayette, and in the Supreme and Federal
Courts at Indianapolis.

Dec. 22.

printed, an amendment which he intends to offer to the bill reported by the Judiciary Committee to enlarge the judicial system of the United States.

The Senate then resumed the resolution

The Senate then resumed the resolution which was under consideration yesterday, and which, as amended, directed the Secretary of the Senate to contract with the proprietors of the Sentinel, Union, and National Intelligencer, to publish, within forty-eight hours after their publication in the Daily Globe, the full proceedings and debates of the Senate, at the rate of \$4 50 per column; and providing also for an increased subscription to the Congressional Globe and Appendix, to the amount of 5,022 copies. No question had been taken when this r

House of Representatives, May 18, 1854. The Speaker laid before the House, in com pliance with its resolution, a communication from the Secretary of State, transmitting copies of the correspondence between our Government and those of several nations of Europe, respect-ing the rights of neutrals during the present war in Europe.

Mr. Stanton, of Kentucky, chairman of the

special committee of inquiry into the propriety of continuing military superintendents of civil works, reported progress, and asked the con-sent of the House to having the testimony elicit-ed printed. Consent was given, and the order On motion of Mr. Richardson, the House

went into Committee of the Whole, (Mr. Olds in the chair.) Mr. Banks addressed the Committee on the Nebraska bill.

He claimed that there was no inequality, respects the North and the South, in excluding slavery from the Territories now about to be admitted. The North and the South stoo upon equal grounds. The South could not carry slavery to Nebraska; neither could the North. The South enjoys a privilege, under its own municipal laws, to hold men in slavery she cannot rightfully claim the privilege of carrying her municipal laws into territory the ommon property of all.

The North, he declared, was but resisting the propagandism of the South. The North

had not begun the present controversy, and the North must not be misrepresented. This act egislates Slavery into the Territory in view and he would resist it. This bill gives no sov-ereignty to the people, although it professes to Mr. Miller, of Missouri, followed. He was a Representative of a slaveholding State adjoining the Territory of Nebraska, and he

make a brief review of the measure before the House, which he proceeded to do. Mr. Parker made a vivid appeal to the opponents of the bill, and declared that the hour was at hand in which something decisive must be done. The gentleman who had preceded him [Mr. Miller] had foretold the cessation of

strife on the slavery question. Aye, said Mr. Parker, let it cease; tor if it does not cease, it will return here to overwhelm us. DESPOTISM IN AMERICA. BY RICHARD HILDRETH, ESQ., Author of "History of the United States," "The White Stave," Fc., Fc.

THIS is a new edition, very much enlarged, and brought down to the present time, of a work published ten years since. It is a most timely publication, showing, as it does, in a manner not to be gainsayed, the regular, systematic, and constant encroachments of

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NEW LADIES FASHION BOOK.

TRANK LESLE'S Ladies' Gazette of Paris, London, and New York Fashions. Published on the first of every month, containing all the Newest Fashions in every department of Ladies' and Children's Costume, Jewelry, Ornaments, Furniture, &c. The size is large quarto, being twice the size of the Paris Fashion Books, is printed on superb paper of the finest manufacture, and profusely illustrated with over Orne Hundred Engravings; in addition to which, each part will contain a splendid Celored Plate, alone worth more than the price charged for the whole part. Arrangements have been completed in Paris, whereby the Newest Fashions will appear in this work before the Paris Fashion Books are received by the steamer. No. I was issued on January 1st, 1854.

It is by far the best Fashion Book issued in this country. We cordially recommend it.—N. Y. Daily Times. Takes the highest rank among all journals of its class.—N. Y. Tribune. This is a superb work.—Boston Transcript. It is the best record of the fashions now published.—Sunday Times, Philadelphia. It contains all the newest fashions, and a colored plate of great beauty.—Home Journal.

One copy, one year, \$3; two do., \$5; four do., \$9. One copy of the Gazette, and one copy of Harper's, Putnam's, or Graham's Magasines, one year, \$5.

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March 24.

DR. WESSELHOEFT'S WATER CURE.

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Z. D. GILMAN, Chemist, Washington city, Inventor and Sole Proprietor.

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Jan. 10.

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Dr. R. P. Eastman.

Dr. E. P. Eastman.

Dear Sire: A member of my family—a daughter, ten years of age—was afflicted with the sick headache, and we tried various remedies without success. When, however, you administered to her your "Headache Powders," we found them to be very beneficial, and, in fact, restored her to health.

I should, without hesitation, recommend them to those afflicted; and I beg to assure you, that I fully appreciate their value. appreciate their value. Respectfully yours, D. C. BARBR.

LYNN, August 6, 1853.

Dr. E. P. Eastman.

My Dear Sir: I avail myself of this opportunity to express to you my high appreciation of the efficiency and value of your Sick Headache Remedy. I have been afflicted, since my childhood, with very severe turns of sick headache, and have tried various remedies which have been prescribed, but found no considerable relief until I tried your remedy, which, I am happy to say, has almost entirely cured me. Several of my neighbors and friends have tried your medicine, and in every instance it has entirely relieved or greatly mollified the disease.

Faithfully yours,
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street, Boston, General Agents, to whom all orders should be addressed; also for sale by all the Druggists throughout the country.

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March 3.

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THE LIVING AGE is published every Saturday, by LITTELL, SON, & COMPANY, corner of Tremont and Bromfield streets, Boston. Price 124 cents a number, or six dollars a year in advance. Remittances for any period will be thankfully received and promptly attended to.

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"GEO. W. NEWCOMB, Attorney and Counsellor at Law, Chicago, Ill.

WILL pay particular attention to collecting business in Chicago and vicinity. Oct. 26

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Surgeons and Physicians, No. 70 West Seventh street, (near Vine street,) Cincinnati. Jan. 30.

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This preparation, by E. P. EASTMAN, M. D. of Lynn, Mass., has been used in private practice for the last four years, with the greatest success. A radical cure has been effected in every instance where the directions have been strictly followed and persevered in. It is now given to the public with the fall confidence that it will do all that is claimed for it, and prove itself, upon fair trial, an infallible Sick Headache Remedy.

It is safe and pleasant to the taste, it brings immediate relief, and all who test its curative virtues rejoice in the removal of pain, and marvel at its power in alleviating so general, and often so fatal, a scourge. The following is from D. C. Baker, Esq., Mayor o. Lynn, and President of the Howard Banking Company, Boston:

Dr. E. P. Eastmas.

Draw Sagu. A member of my family, and durchter.

Ilmmortality Triumphant.

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This is no eatchpenny affair, no attempt to put down by ridicule and the cry of Humbug, Collusions, ch., what it is unable to do by sound argument, thus trengthening instead of weakening the faith of the believers in that particular delusion, which is the rage at the time. But a cascroling, thorough, calm, and philosophical examination and refutation of the Spirit Manifestations, as represented by table turning, rapping mediums. &c., written in such plain and the draw of walking in the rage at the time. But a sacroling, thorough, calm, and philosophical examination and refutation of the Spirit Manifestations, as represented by table turning, rapping mediums. &c., written i tween the living and the dead. It can easily be seen what a hold such an idea would have on the human mind, curiosity, affection, the fond hope that these we love were near us and holding communication with us; all these combined have caused the delusion to spread with unexampled rapidity from village to village, from city to city, from State to State, until it numbers among its followers net tens but hundreds of thousands. Our author, in his introduction, thus speaks of the vital importance of the subject to the whole Christian and civilised world:

"The great mass of the Christian community have as yet remained indifferent to these things, contenting themselves with the belief that, as the whole is the work of trick, deception, or collusion, it must and will come to naught. And it is moreover believed that it is confined to the low and ignorant classes of society, and is therefore unworthy of serious consid-

that it is confined to the low and ignorant classes of society, and is therefore unworthy of serious consideration, as it can do little or no harm. But let us not deceive ourselves with such fallacious hopes—such groundless expectations. True, there are many of its believers and advocates among the ignorant and lower classes of society; but this is no objection to its truth, because it was the same with regard to the disciples and followers of our Saviour in the day of his personal ministry on earth.

"But that the believers in the spirit-communications, through rapping and writing mediums, are wholly of this class, is far, very far, from being true. Indeed, the case is entirely different from such a supposition as this. It embraces among its advocates many of the best intellects in our country, and those, too, who have drank deep at the fountains of science.

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"But that the believers in the spirit-communications, through rapping and writing mediums, are wholly of this class, is far, vory far, from being true. Indeed, the case is entirely different from such a supposition as this. It embraces among its advocates many of the best intellects in our country, and those, too, who have drank doep at the fountains of science. It embraces not only some of the finest talents of the land, but those also whose moral and religious reputation is unsuspected, and spotless beyond reproach. It embraces among its advocates some of the best intellects in our country, and those, too, who have drank doep at the fountains of science. It embraces among its advocates, judges upon the bench, and some of the ablest lawyers at the bar. It embraces among its advocates some of the best intellects in our State Legislakures, and in the halls of the United States Congress. It embraces among its advocates, not only thousands of professing Christians of all sects on the country of the count earth, but many ministers of the Gospel, and of every denomination under heaven. It is embraced by men who stand in the council chamber, at the bar. and

LIFERED WING AGE—Section of the Control of the Cont

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their suffering fellow men. their suffering fellow men.

Witness the following:

[Translation.]

VERMILLIONVILLE, LA., April, 1853.

I have of late made frequent use of your Cherry Pectoral in my practice, and am happy to inform you that in no case yet has it failed me. I have made some signal cures of Laryngitis and Bronchitis with it, and have completely cured one case of Asthma, which had withstood every other medicine I could ampley.

ure to thus hold out the lamp of their experience to

which had withstood every other meaning a countemploy.

Accept, sir, the assurances of my distinguished consideration.

JULES CLAUD COUGUET, M. D.,

Late Surgoon of the Royal Marine, France.

Mons. le Dr. J. C. Ayer.

Extract from a letter of our Minister at the Court of the Sublime Parts. of the Sublime Porte : LEGATION OF THE U. S. A.

DEAR SIR: The Cherry Pectoral received from you for the Sultan has been delivered to his Private Secretary at the palace, and you will doubtless hear from it in due season. That you were so kind as to send me, has been given to friends, who have in many cases found iffere existingly useful.

Geo. D. Prentice, Louisville Journal, Ky.
Hon. Schwyler Colfex, M. C., Scuth Bend Register,
Indiana.
A. Commings, Christian Mirror, Portland, Me.
M. H. Bartlett & Co., Republican, Hartford, Conn.
Chaddick & Berry, Banner of Peace, Lebanon, Ten.
Thompson & Co., United Empire and Patriot, Toronto, C. W.
Charles Cook, Democrat, Danville, Pa.
M. Haunum, Democrat, Allentown, Pa.
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Wright & Haven, Prairie Farmer, Chicago, Ill.
These gentlemen have not only certified to these

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WASHI

LEON A ROMANCE

The N Other personal mand homage. to the persons of there a creature base in his humili political intriguer ally. Greater, fa lusion he is practi with which he ch in the pursuit of this moral swind

ors, he cares lit a daw. And the man a goodly thing to him, are laid the tives, as in a bo tempt does he tr ors; oblivious al a price upon him Verily this wor contradictions. The Abbe La (

Germain, a man plary piety. Bey the Faubourg he indeed, in those exercised a singul in the Faubourg and their daugh who so well kno yet some three or well-built, and ow by some mysteriou robe, displayed its he walked, or sat, face he had! and smiled often, too his benevolence; smile, and when of his corrugated his sharp, small plips, bright as con deply compressed ly set. The Abbe by any means. He had risen to humility. It was commodity be bro ciety. He lived or looking house, in

The church quote mas were among salvation. His or Sister of Charity, the gossips of the other hand, she said, after that. The Abbe ha shild, into the c dignitary of the ( at the cottage inh a poor widow, wh mer and spun Pierre was her Pierre made rapie

and, having been nary, in course of Church, and inc Under the auspi to the Bishop of young priest plia fitted for his vocat where he attained St. Germain, atta The Abbe's va port of the right ileges of the price support of the Conal expression himself, let alone cognition of his College of Jesuit came a leading Monseigneur D Paris, he was ap

> pointed him to ar son. Ecclesiast came fast upon b

Archbishop on the 1848, left our A The Abbe has meal. It is not the Abbe has r who owns some There are the reafew sundries. and looking mi seated at the sa sugar into her o plays a beautifu l'Abbe, would, in lously better if th with a plain gold admires it, and he versing on dome pear to be on deli is another proof and natural humi a little clock, curring which represe and which hange his companion, a Abbe puts down hands over his himself. Sister lasts till the chin

Sister Bertha r former observes, mence." The co ine and Fa This little scen noidents narrate The Abbe has hen a visiter He is a man well county led to a se "Always study the stranger, sett "Reading ass